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THE FOCAL SPOT

Eighth Annual

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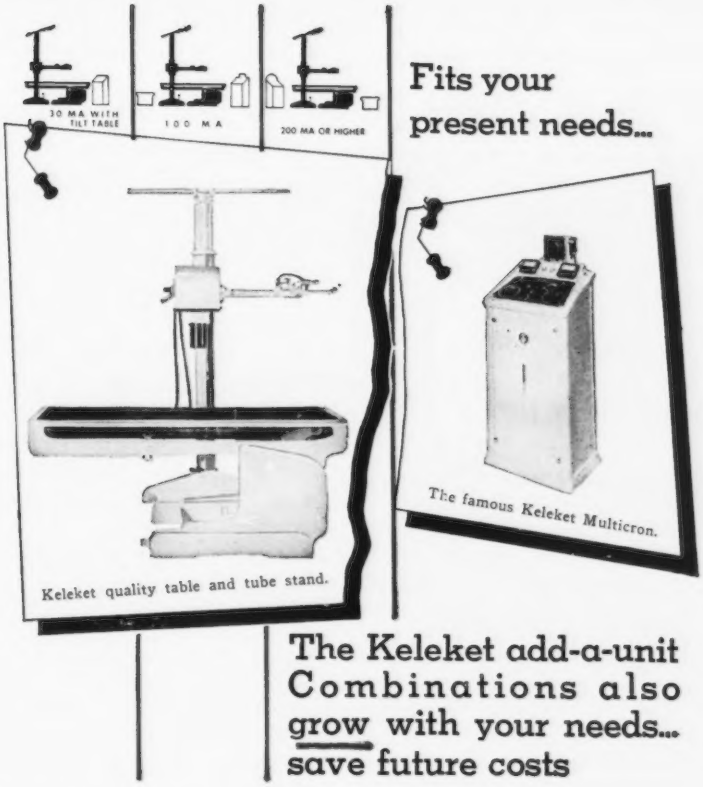

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News Items from the Provinces

ALBERTA DIVISION C.S.R.T.

Calgary technicians and students reconvened at their first meeting of the Fall season on September 18th, 1950, with memories of happy holidays and plans for a busy year ahead.

Mr. Stan Kathrens presented his delegate's report on the Eighth Annual Convention of the C.S.R.T., covering the important matters of business dealt with, interesting papers, the well attended refresher courses, and last but not least the many pleasant social activities. Congratulations!

The Study Group commenced their physics course on 13th October. We were very fortunate in again obtaining the services of Mr. C. Bridgeman of Picker X-Ray Corporation, a very capable and valued lecturer on x-ray physics. It is noted that the present and forthcoming lectures are to be given in accordance with the Teacher's Syllabus as recently adopted by the Board of C.S.R.T.

The October meeting was highlighted by a very informative and interesting lecture on Dental Radiography, presented by Miss Vera White. During the business session of this meeting a lively discussion arose on the question of "technicians and trade unions", following the recommendation of the recent annual meeting of the C.S.R.T. that this subject be dealt with by the Provincial Societies through their own Departments of Labor. The Calgary Branch went on record as being opposed to any technician either voluntarily or under obligation becoming a member of a trade union. Action through the proper authorities will be taken on this matter forthwith.

Our very best wishes are extended to three of our members who recently joined the ranks of the happily married—Miss J. Sutton (Mrs. Woods), Miss J. Forbes (Mrs. Hood), and Miss D. Smith (Mrs. N. Shortt).

We are sorry to inform our friends in the East that through some "misunderstanding" the Calgary Stampeder Football Club will not be visiting you this Fall.

—JOHN L. WELCH, R.T.,
Sub-Editor.

EDMONTON BRANCH

On September 11th monthly meetings resumed, after a two month recess, at the Misericordia Hospital.

Mr. Jack Bateman presided and the committees were once again organized for the winter. Mr. Russell McQueen was elected to the position of Vice-President.

During the evening Dr. Mallett gave a short talk to the new students on ethics and the necessity of attending all lectures during the two year training period.

At the close of the business session a lunch was served.

On October 2nd we met at our usual meeting place. Mr. Russell McQueen was in the chair. It was again necessary to elect a Vice-President and Mr. Frank Galloway was chosen.

The coming annual banquet and dance, to be held in honor of the graduating class was discussed and arrangements were left to our social convenor, Miss Lorraine Barbeau and her committee.

....Lectures are being held in anatomy, therapy and physics for those writing in November and all student technicians.

Congratulations and best wishes are extended to Miss Vera Peters who heard wedding bells early in September and is now Mrs. Norman MacBeth.

Far away fields must look very green this year; two more of our fellow technicians have left us. Miss Phyllis Mailkowski left recently for Coleman and Mr. Jack Bateman is going to Nanaimo, B.C. Best of luck to you both in your new jobs.

—MARIE LACEY, R.T.,
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BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION C.S.R.T.

Things are very quiet and peaceful in Vancouver following the convention and it is difficult to get used to the small meetings again. In British Columbia we are sitting back with very pleased 'cat-that-ate-the-canary' looks on our faces, and a feeling that we really surprised the C.S.R.T.—and, come to think of it, ourselves too! It was a grand experience and if we succeeded in making the convention a success we are doubly proud.

The first meeting after the convention was held on September 14th and about thirty members attended. Do you know what was discussed? The Convention! Most of the members who attended the meeting listened to the reports tendered by the various committee chairmen and the comments of the president, Mr. Bob Olafsen, who gave his impressions of the event. He was followed by Miss Mary McMillan and both covered the subject in a very able manner. Some slight criticisms were mentioned, but apart from Mr. Stirling nearly blowing a gasket, nothing of a contentious nature came up. Refreshments were served as usual after the meeting. Just before the meeting closed Mr. Stirling moved a hearty vote of thanks to the President of the B. C. Division, Mr. Mel Smith, Miss Pat Rogers, Mrs. E. Hood, Mr. Gordon Lott, and Mr. Verne Taylor for the excellent work done by the above named. Special mention was also made for the able assistance given by Mrs. Mel Smith in her capacity as hostess. The members gave a hearty round of applause to show how much they appreciated the work done.

The October meeting was held on the 12th at the Vancouver General Hospital. About thirty members attended—what I call a very poor turnout. In the absence of Mr. Olafsen, Miss Corrie Chard took the chair and did a very good job of it too. She was a bit nervous, but managed to get through what she called an ordeal with flying colors. After the business session Mr. Gordon Hamblin of the Canadian Kodak Company took over and showed a very entertaining movie entitled "Inside Story." This showed the manufacturing process of x-ray films from start to finish and was very well received. After the film Mr. Hamblin in his own inimitable style gave a talk on film processing which was also very well received. A good meeting, but a poor turn-out of members.

VICTORIA BRANCH

A special meeting of the branch was called to hear Mr. H. M. Welch, C.S.R.T. President. He was accompanied by Mr. Mel Smith, the B.C. President, and between them they gave much time to the answering of questions which had been bothering the members for some time. The members also had the pleasure of listening to the same illustrated lecture that had been given at the convention by that champion lecturer, Mr. Bob Mahoney of the General Electric X-Ray Corporation. The meeting will be long remembered by the Victoria members as a very happy and enjoyable one.

The October meeting was held on the 12th and Dr. Roy Fraser spoke on, "Chest Survey Work in the Field." He enthralled the members by recounting some of the problems of early workers in this type of survey. At times the difficulties were almost insurmountable and all the members were glad that they didn't have to work in those far-off days. Dr. Fraser made an excellent speaker and was much appreciated for the efforts he spent to make the meeting an enjoyable one.

We regret to announce that Miss Shirley Cameron, Treasurer of the B.C. Division, sustained a fractured lumbar spine which was caused by a fall from her horse while out riding. She is confined to St. Joseph's Hospital in Victoria and the best wishes of all members are extended to her for a speedy and complete recovery.

HEAR and THERE

Miss Westover, formerly of St. Paul's Hospital, has gone to work at the Mount St. Joseph Hospital.

Continued on page 205

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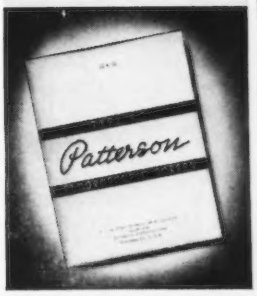

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8	II	4	Oct. '45	ROENTGEN ANNIVERSARY NUMBER	
				Roentgen, A Brief Biography	Percy Ghent
				Industrial Million Volt Generators	H. Mermagen
				Advances in X-Ray in Past Decade	Sister M. Mooney
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9	III	1	Jan. '46	Elementary X-Ray Physics (Part 1)	K. E. Hall
				"The 24th Vertebra"	R. Charlebois
10	III	2	Apr. '46	Physics Without Tears	W. E. Schall, B.Sc.
				Fractures of the Extremities	A. R. Cheffins
				Elementary X-Ray Physics (Part 2)	K. E. Hall
11	III	3	July '46	Elementary X-Ray Physics (Part 3)	K. E. Hall
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				The Healing and Lethal Ray	H. LaCharite, M.D.
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12	III	4	Oct. '46	FOURTH CONVENTION NUMBER	
				Multiple Gall Bladder Technique	H. C. J. Simkins
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13	IV	1	Jan. '47	The Technician and X-Ray Therapy	C. J. Bodle
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				X-Ray Studies of the Bronchial Tree by Iodized Oils	G. G. Harris
				The Electro-magnetic Spectrum	L. A. Ludwig
14	IV	2	Apr. '47	Adequate Positioning of Lumbar Region	M. F. Cameron
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15	IV	3	July '47	Double Tilt Technique	Brother Piotrowski
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				Advantage of Multiple Positions in Bone Injuries	E. M. Crawford, M.D.
19	V	3	July '48	SIXTH CONVENTION NUMBER	
				Breathing in Radiography	M. Bartram
				Mastoids—Petrous and Middle Ear	N. Hurst
20	V	4	Oct. '48	Respiration in Radiography	M. F. Cameron
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				Non-Screen Radiography	L. Guay
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				Radiography of the Intercondyloid Fossa	B. Boyce
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Volume 7 — *TORONTO FALL 1950* — *Number 4*

CONTENTS

Radiography of the Coccyx 163
Therese Charbot, R.T., St. Boniface, Man.

Le Radium et le Technicien 165
Flore Joyal, I.L., T.E. Montreal, P.Q.

A System of Vertical Chest Tomography 172
Stewart A. Olheiser, R.T., London, Ont.

Convention Cornucopia 178
L. J. Cartwright, R.T.

A Message from the President 164

The Secretary Speaks 182

Editorial Comment 182

Eighth Annual Meeting C.S.R.T.:
- Presidential Address 185
- Report of Secretary-Treasurer 187
- Financial Statement 188
- Report of Examining Board 186
- Report on The Focal Spot 189
- Report of the Committee on Law 190
- Report of the Resolutions Committee 191
- Report of the Registrar 191
- Report of the Committee on Unionism 192
- Report of the Historian 193
- Condensed Minutes of Eighth Annual Meeting 194

Provincial News:
- Alberta 154
- British Columbia 156
- Manitoba 205
- New Brunswick 206
- Nova Scotia 206
- Ontario 207
- Quebec (English) 208
- Quebec (French) 210
- Saskatchewan 212

Technicians Wanted 212

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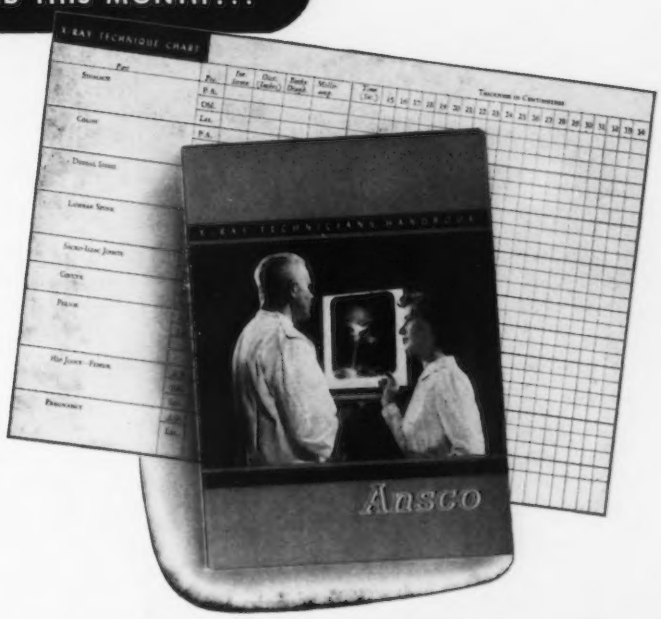

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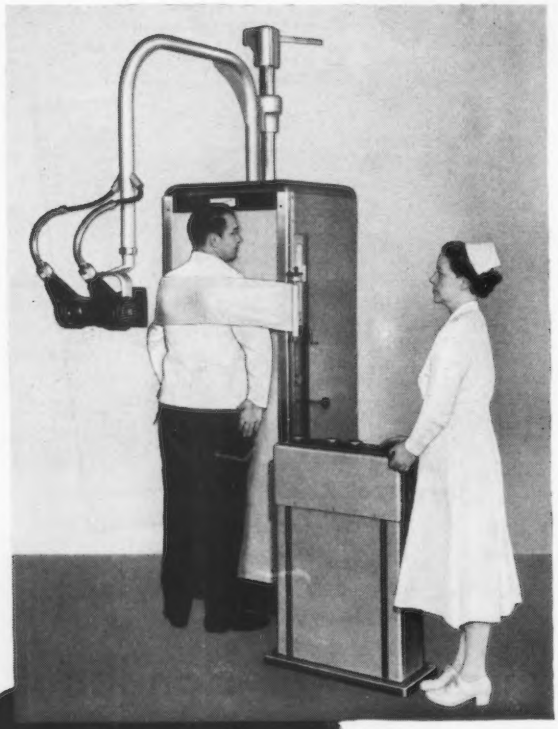

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Volume 7 TORONTO FALL 1950 Number 4

Radiography of the Coccyx

Improving Detail Sharpness

By THERESE CHABOT, R.T.
St. Boniface Hospital, Manitoba

THE coccyx is a small bony structure surrounded by a mass of soft tissue. Two problems may arise in radiographing it.

First, detail in the coccygeal structure is impaired by secondary radiation from the surrounding soft tissue. This is especially marked in heavy patients.

Secondly, faeces in the overlying rectum will often obscure the coccyx. If these obstacles can be eliminated, detail will be improved.

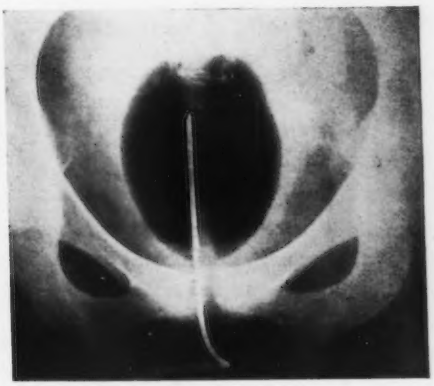
Secondary radiation can be reduced by the use of the Potter-Bucky diaphragm and a small cone which reduces the volume of tissue irradiated. Faeces can often be eliminated by cleansing enemas. However, these measures are not always successful. The small size of the coccyx in a large patient makes coning difficult and enemas are not always effective.

What else can be done when these measures fail us? Having observed that the coccyx shows up well through the inflated balloon of the Bardex enema tube during routine barium enemas, it occurred to us that this might be used in some cases for radiography of the coccyx. It offers two advantages:

First, it cuts down the amount of soft tissue overlying the coccyx by displacing it with air and therefore reducing secondary radiation.

Secondly, it squeezes out the rectal contents which might overlie the coccyx.

With these ideas in mind, an experiment was conducted. A. P. and lateral films



A.P. and lateral views of the coccyx with an inflated Bardex enema tube in the rectum.

of the coccyx of a patient who had had barium the day before were made. The coccyx was obscured by barium in the rectum.

The Bardex enema tube then was inserted and inflated. A. P. and lateral films were again made. Detail sharpness was much improved in both views because less secondary radiation was produced in the area occupied by the air-filled balloon and the rectal contents were displaced away from their original position over the coccyx by the balloon. The rubber enema tube casts only a light shadow through the centre of the balloon over the coccyx.

It is advisable to take the lateral view first so that the angulation necessary for the A. P. view may be determined from an examination of the shape and position of the sacrum and coccyx. The MAS. required will be a little less than usual using the Bardex technique. A further refinement in technique is the making of the A.P. view stereoscopicaly.

CONCLUSION:

Where difficulty is encountered in routine radiography of the coccyx, it is suggested that results could be improved by repeating the examination with an inflated Bardex enema tube in the rectum.

The New President's Message

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for the confidence you have placed in me by electing me as your President. I can assure you that I will do my very best to uphold the honor and dignity of this high office and pledge my wholehearted support of the high ideals which you have so carefully built up.

Each year brings added assurance that we have earned the confidence, trust and co-operation of a wider circle of Radiology. Let us so conduct ourselves that we may strengthen this grateful bond between our group and organized Medicine.

No one realizes more than I that an organization such as our's cannot function, with any degree of efficiency, without the support of its entire membership. With this in mind I beg your continued support; let us put forth a united effort for a bigger and better C.S.R.T.

—WM. DOERN, R.T.,
President.

Le Radium et le Technicien

par MADEMOISELLE FLORE JOYAL, I.L., T.E.

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Qu'est-ce que le radium? Quelle est sa provenance?

Le radium est un sel de la famille des alcalino-terreux, d'une extrême puissance radiante, isolé de la pechblende par Monsieur et Madame Curie en 1898, à la suite de la mémorable découverte de Becquerel en 1896.

On trouve du minérai radio-actif en plusieurs pays: en France, en Australie, en Afrique et, ce qui nous intéresse davantage, au Canada et aux Etats-Unis.

Il faut traiter des quantités considérables de minérai radifère pour obtenir une petite quantité de radium. Des opérations nombreuses sont nécessaires; c'est pourquoi le prix du radium est si élevé.

Pour obtenir 1 gramme de radium élément il faut:

32 tonnes de minérai,
12 tonnes de produits chimiques,
8 tonnes de charbon,
600 tonnes de liquide de lavage.

Cependant, depuis quelques années, par suite de l'extraction de l'uranium pour la fabrication de la bombe atomique, le radium est devenu un sous-produit, c'est pourquoi aujourd'hui, il est possible de se procurer du radium au prix approximatif de $15,000.00 le gramme, alors qu'il était en 1920 de $120,000.00 le gramme.

La radio-activité:

Le radium est un sel radio-actif. En quoi consiste donc la radio-activité?

An English translation of this excellent paper will appear in the next issue of The Focal Spot. —Editor.

La radio-activité est la propriété qu'ont certains corps d'émettre des rayonnements présentant deux particularités: premièrement, ils sont spontanés; deuxièment, ils sont atomiques.

Ils sont spontanés. Aucune condition de température ou de pression, aucune influence électrique ou magnétique ne les modifient.

Ils sont atomiques. Ils ne dépendent pas de la combinaison chimique dans laquelle est engagé l'atome.

Le rayonnement du radium résulte de la désintégration du noyau de son atome.

Il est constitué par trois types de rayons que l'on désigne par les trois premières lettres grecques: alpha, bêta et gamma.

Chacun de ces groupes de rayons possède des propriétés communes et des caractères particuliers.

PROPRIETES COMMUNES:

(a) Effets physiques: Ils rendent les gaz conducteurs et excitent la fluorescence de certaines substances comme la platino-cyanure de baryum.

(b) Effets Chimiques: Ils impressionnent la plaque photographique.

(c) Effets Calorifiques: Ils sont producteurs de chaleur.

(d) Effets Biologiques: Ils pénètrent plus ou moins, suivant leur nature, les substances organiques et inorganiques et ils les modifient. C'est ce double pouvoir de pénétration et de modification qui les rendent si utiles en thérapeutique. (Rayons bêta et gamma).

CARACTERES PARTICULIERS:

(Donnés simultanément pour une comparaison plus facile).

(a) Quantité de chaque groupe de rayons.

Les rayons alpha forment le groupe de beaucoup le plus important des radiations du radium, soit: 92% de son rayonnement total.

Les rayons bêta représentent 3.2%

Les rayons gamma 4.8

(b) Leur nature.

Les rayons alpha sont des noyaux d'hélium chargés positivement.

Les rayons bêta sont des électrons, c'est-à-dire des particules chargées d'électricité négative.

Les rayons gamma contrairement aux deux précédents, ne sont pas chargés electriquement. Ils sont des vibrations électro-magnétiques de l'éther. C'est ce qui les rapproche des Rayons-X.

Ces vibrations électro-magnétiques sont secondaires aux rayonnements alpha et bêta émettant des gaz qui amène la transformation et la désintégration du noyau de l'atome de radium.

(c) Leur Vitesse.

Les rayons alpha ont une vitesse de 20,000 kilomètres à la seconde.

Les rayons bêta: 50,000 à 250,000 kilomètres à la seconde.

Les rayons gamma: 300,000 kilomètres à la seconde, de l'ordre de la vitesse de la lumière.

(d) Leur pénétration.

Les rayons alpha n'ont qu'un très faible pouvoir de pénétration; une mince couche d'air, une simple feuille de papier suffisent pour les arrêter.

Leur emploi est nul en curiethérapie.

Les rayons bêta forment un faisceau hétérogène composé de bêta durs et de bêta mous plus ou moins pénétrants. Un filtre de ½ millimètre de platine ou de 1 millimètre de plomb les absorbent presque totalement.

Ils sont utilisés en curiethérapie. Leur utilisation porte le nom de bêtathérapie.

Les rayons gamma sont les plus pénétrants des rayons du radium. De même que les bêta, ils forment un groupe hétérogène composé de gamma durs et de gamma mous.

Avec un filtre de 2 millimètres de platine, on arrête la plus grande partie des rayons gamma mous. Ce filtre laisse encore passer 82% des gamma durs.

On a calculé que pour obtenir des rayons-X aussi durs et aussi pénétrants que les rayons gamma, il faudrait utiliser des ampoules susceptibles de fonctionner sous une tension de 1,500,000 volts.

Radium élément et Radium émanation ou Radon

En radiumthérapie on utilise le radium élément et le radium émanation ou radon.

Le radium élément se présente sous forme de sels insolubles et de sels solubles.

Les sels insolubles sont des carbonates et des sulfates de radium. On emploie surtout les sulfates.

Le sulfate de radium obtenu des minérais radio-actifs traités, est enfermé dans un petit tube de verre scellé. Il faudra un mois pour que l'équilibre radio-actif soit réalisé. Ce n'est qu'après cette période de temps qu'il peut être utilisé. (L'équilibre radio-actif sera expliqué plus loin.)

Quant à la période de décroissance, elle n'existe pratiquement pas, puisque la demi-vie du radium élément est de 1690 ans.

Les sels solubles sont des chlorures ou des bromures de radium. Ils servent à

l'extraction de l'émanation ou radon.

Cette extraction exige une quantité assez considérable de sels solubles, (ordinairement 1 gramme) et un appareillage délicat, fait de verre. Cet appareillage doit être manipulé avec les soins les plus minutieux par un technicien spécialisé en extraction.

L'appareil consiste en une pompe à mercure qui aspire les gaz émanants de la solution-mère contenue dans un récipient relié à l'appareil; il les purifie de l'hydrogène, de l'oxygène, des gaz carbonnés, de l'hélium et de la vapeur d'eau qui ont été aspirés en même temps que l'émananation du radium.

Le radon est ensuite refoulé et condensé dans un tube capillaire en verre situé à la sortie du dernier ballon de mercure.

Il reste encore à débiter ce capillaire en bâtonnets de longueur désirée. Cette opération se fera au moyen d'une petite flamme qui soude, en même temps, les extrémités du bâtonnet.

Le radon ainsi préparé est maintenant prêt à être introduit dans le tube de platine ou de plomb, servant à la filtration des rayons.

Avant d'employer ce radon, il faudra attendre 4 heures pour que les radiations alpha et bêta, par leur action sur l'atome de radon, lui fasse atteindre son maximum de puissance radiante.

Si la courbe ascendante du radon est rapide, comparée à cella du radium élément, sa courbe descendante l'est aussi, puisque sa période de demi-vie est d'un peu moins de 4 jours. Il est complètement détruit au bout de 30 jours.

En radiumthérapie, le radon est utilisé surtout pour applications externes faites au moyen de moulages. On peut, sous forme de "Seeds", utiliser le radon dans les tissus profonds.

UNITES en POIDS et UNITES en ACTIVITE ou EMANATION

Le Gramme: L'unité de poids du radium est le gramme. Cependant, comme les quantités employées en curiethérapie courante sont toujours des sous-multiples du gramme, en pratique, on utilise le milligramme.

Le Curie: L'unité d'activité ou d'émanation du radium est le curie. Il est représenté par la quantité d'émanation en équilibre avec 1 gramme de radium élément. De même que pour le gramme, on emploie le sous-multiple, le millicurie.

Le millicurie est donc la quantité d'émanation en équilibre avec 1 milligramme de radium élément.

Explication de ce fait: Si on place 1 milligramme de radium élément dans un tube de verre scellé il se produira du radon ou émanation, par dégagement de la particule alpha. En même temps, le radon commence à se détruire. La destruction sera inférieure à la production jusqu'à ce que l'équilibre entre le radon produit et le radon détruit soit établi. Cet équilibre prend 30 jours à se faire.

Une fois cet équilibre obtenu, la quantité de destruction du radon sera proportionnelle à la quantité de production. C'est l'équilibre radio-actif.

Pour 1 milligramme de radium élément, il y aura destruction de 1/33 de millicurie à l'heure et, production de la même quantité, dans le même temps.

Le millicurie détruit est donc la quantité de radon détruit dans le tube même de radium et non dans les tissus traités.

MESURES des APPAREILS RADIFERES

La connaissance exacte de la quantité de radium contenue dans un appareil est

une nécessité dont l'importance n'est pas à démontrer.

On a recours, pour cette mesure, à une méthode basée sur la propriété qu'ont les rayons du radium d'ioniser l'air, autrement dit, de le rendre conducteur d'électricité.

L'ionisation est fonction directe de l'intensité du rayonnement et, celui-ci est lui-même proportionnel à la quantité de radium qui l'émet.

Pour apprécier la valeur d'un courant d'ionisation, on a recours à un électroscope. Chargeons-le: la feuille d'or s'éloigne de la tige; approchons alors une source radiante, par ionisation de l'air, l'électroscope se décharge et la feuille d'or retombe plus ou moins rapidement.

Si, dans des conditions déterminées, on relève les vitesses de chute de la feuille d'or, d'abord pour le foyer à mesurer, ensuite pour un poids connu de radium étalonné, il est facile d'obtenir, par un simple calcul, la quantité de radium contenu dans l'appareil examiné.

Bien que les appareils radifères soient toujours livrés munis d'un certificat attestant leur poids de radium élément, il importe que tout spécialiste soit en possession d'un électroscope lui permettant de contrôler lui-même les pertes accidentelles possibles.

Lorsqu-on utilise le radon ou émanation, l'électroscope est indispensable, puisqu'on devra connaitre la quantité exacte d'émanation contenue dans les appareils au moment de leur application. Les mesures des appareils à émanation doivent donc être prises quelques minutes avant de s'en servir.

CALCULS à FAIRE

Les unités employées en curiethérapie sont: le milligramme pour la quantité et le millicurie pour l'activité ou millicuries détruits. Un milligramme de radium élément détruit 1/133 de millicurie à l'heure.

Connaissant ces données il sera facile de calculer les millicuries détruits au cours d'une application de radium.

Si, par exemple, le radiumthérapeute a appliqué

6 aiguilles de 2 milligrammes et

4 aiguilles de 1 milligrame on fait le total des milligrammes contenus dans les aiguilles: ce qui donne 16 milligrammes.

Sachant que 1 milligramme détruit 1/133 de millicurrie à l'heure on aura, dans ce cas-ci, 16/133 de millicurrie détruits à l'heure.

Si la dose prescrite est de 8 millicuries détruits, par une simple règle de trois, on trouvera le temps que devra durer l'application.

Soit: Si dans une heure il se détruit 16/133 de millicurie,

il faudra x heure pour détruire 8 millicuries.

Donc: 1 heure multiplé par 8 millicuries divisé par 16/133 de millicuries égale 66½ heures, temps d'application.

Pour simplifier l'explication: on prend la dose à donner, on la multiplie par 133 et on divise le produit par la quantité de radium élément en milligrammes dans les aiguilles.

Le temps (T) égalera la dose (D) x par 133 sur la quantité (Q)

$$T = \frac{D \times 133}{Q}$$

On calculera de la même façon les quantités détruites dans les tubes.

A l'Institut du Radium nous avons des tubes très faciles à calculer puisqu'ils contiennent 13.3 milligrammes ce qui donne une destruction de 1/10 de millicurie à l'heure.

Un tube de 13.3 milligrammes en application pendant 24 heures donnera donc 2.4 millicuries détruits, deux tubes donneront 4.8 etc. D'autres tubes sont chargés de la moitié des premiers soit 6.6 milligrammes et donnent évidemment la moitié moins, 1/20 de millicuries détruits à l'heure.

En ce qui concerne un appareil à émanation ou radon, l'établissement de la dose détruite est un peu plus complexe, l'émanation diminuant d'heure en heure pour ne plus représenter que la moitié d'elle-même en moins de 4 jours (3.82)

Il est donc important de connaitre de façon précise, les quantités d'émanation présentes dans l'appareil au début et à la fin de l'application pour en déduire le nombre de millicuries détruits au cours de l'application ou du traitement.

Heureusement que des tables de calcul préparées à cette fin nous donnent d'heure en heure, de jour en jour, les quantités détruites et simplifient ainsi ces opérations.

APPAREILS

Les différents appareils employés sont: les aiguilles, les tubes, les sondes, les lièges, les colpostats, les moulages, les "seeds" et la bombe de radium.

Les aiguilles sont faites de platine ou d'un alliage de platine et d'or, avec une paroi de ½ millimètre d'épaisseur servant à la filtration des rayons et une lumière suffisamment grande pour y introduire le capillaire de verre contenant le radium. Elles sont terminées à une extrémité par une pointe pour permettre leur introduction dans les tissus et à l'autre, par un chas, pour y passer un fil de soie qui facilite leur tenue en place et leur extraction une fois le traitement terminé.

La longueur des aiguilles employées varie de 1.5 à 2.5 centimètres, suivant l'épaisseur des tissus ou des lésions à traiter.

Leur charge est généralement de 1, 2 ou 3 milligrammes de radium élément.

Le traitement au moyen de ces aiguilles porte le nom de radiumpuncture.

Les tubes: Ils ont une paroi de platine de 1.5 millimètres d'épaisseur servant à la filtration des rayons. Dans leur lumière on place le capillaire contenant le radium élément ou le radon. Les tubes à radium élément sont scellés, tandis que les tubes ou gaines pour le radon ont une extrémité vissée pour permettre le remplacement des capillaires.

Les tubes employés à l'Institut du Radium sont chargés de 13.3 ou de 6.6 milligrammes de radium élément dans le but de faciliterles calculs en raison du fait que ces tubes détruisent 1/10 ou 1/20 de millicurie à l'heure.

Dans d'autres centres de traitement on emploie des tubes pouvant avoir différentes charges, soit: 5, 10, 15 milligrammes etc.; Les calculs sont toujours les mêmes puisque 1 milligramme de radium élément détruit 1/133 de millicurie à l'heure.

Les sondes: Les sondes sont des étuis de soie huilée ou de caoutchouc amétal pouvant contenir 1, 2 ou 3 tubes de radium.

Une extrémité est arrondie pour faciliter l'introduction dans les cavités; l'autre est munie d'une corde pour le retrait de la sonde.

Les lièges: Les lièges sont des manchons ou bouchons de liège aggloméré de 2 centimètres d'épaisseur dans la lumière desquels on introduit un tube de radium. Ils sont soigneusement obturés à leur extrémité par un petit bouchon de liège et entièrement enduits de collodion qui les imperméabilise et scelle le petit bouchon.

Une corde peut aussi ceinturer le liège pour en faciliter l'enlèvement.

Les colpostats. Les colpostats sont simplement composés de deux lièges réunis par une tige flexible d'environ 8 centimètres de longueur. Cette tige flexible exerce une légère pression sur les lièges et les tient en place pour les applications sur le col utérin.

Les moulages. Les moulages servent pour les applications externes. Ils sont faits avec de la pâte "Colombia" qui est un mélange de sciure de bois, de parafine et de cire d'abeille. La pâte colombia a l'avantage qu'une fois chauffée elle se moule facilement et garde sa forme à la température ordinaire.

Le moulage se fait sur la partie même à traiter (sous-maxillaire etc.) L'épaisseur sera suivant la distance d'application prescrite par le radiumthérapeute.

Le moulage ternimé et refroidi, on tracera à sa surface externe, au moyen d'un fer à souder chauffé, des rainures dans lesquelles on placera les tubes de radium élément ou radon.

Les "seeds". Les seeds sont de tout petits tubes capillaires en or contenant du radon. Ils sont introduits dans les tissus, au moyen d'un trocart approprié à cette fin, où on les laisse en permanence.

La télécuriethérapie. Une autre méthode d'application externe est la télécuriethérapie. Cette méthode utilise le radium à distance, tout comme un tube à radiothérapie, elle nécessite un poids élevé de radium élément, de 2 à 5 grammes.

La filtration du rayonnement doit être très poussée et la distance foyer-peau d'au moins 10 centimètres contribue également à la filtration.

Cette méthode de traitement nécessite une mise de fonds considérable et ne peut être l'apanache que d'Institutions richement dotées.

Précautions à prendre pour la protection du technicien.

Le technicien préposé à l'extraction du radon et à la préparation des différents appareils pour l'application du radium doit se protéger contre les radiations qui peuvent être la cause de lésions locales et générales.

Les lésions locales. Les lésions locales de radiodermites seront provoquées par l'action directe du rayonnement sur certaines parties les plus exposées, comme les doigts et les mains.

Les lésions générales. Les lésions générales consisteront, la plupart du temps, en une anémie caractérisée par une altération plus ou moins marquée de la formule sanguine.

Pour éviter ces accidents, il faut d'une part, protéger le manipulateur et, d'autre part, surveiller sa formule sanguine par des examens périodiques du sang, au moins tous les trois mois.

Tout geste ou tout acte nécessaire à la préparation d'un appareil ne doit être accompli qu'avec l'aide d'nstrument créant de la distance: longues pinces diverses pour la préhension et la fermeture des tubes, etc.

Si l'opérateur travaille devant une table, il faut que celle-ci soit recouverte de plomb de 2 à 3 centimètres d'épaisseur au minimum et munie d'un écran vertical de même métal, prolongé par un autre écran de verre au plomb incliné au-dessus de la table, derrière lesquels se place le technicien pour la préparation de ses appareils.

Pour le transport du radium on devra se servir d'une boîte de métal doublée de 4 à 5 centimètres de plomb. Une poignée

de longueur suffisante contribue à l'éloigner de la main.

Pour l'application des moulages au moyen de bandages, les techniciens doivent éviter de les maintenir par leur partie externe portant les tubes de radium. Ils doivent les tenir par les côtés ou se faire aider par le patient.

Les appareils radio-actifs doivent, en dehors de leur période d'emploi, être placés dans d'épaisses caisses plombées.

Enfin, il importe de se tenir éloigné des foyers de rayonnements et d'avoir constamment à l'esprit la loi du carré des distances.

L'intensité du rayonnement est inversement proportionnelle au carré de la distance.

Les lésions causées par les rayons gamma, à l'égal de celles causées par les rayons-X, sont insidieuses; c'est pourquoi les précautions les plus minutieuses doivent être prises pour les prévenir.

Précautions à jrendre en regard du Patient.

Si le technicien doit se protéger, il faut aussi qu'il prenne les mesures nécessaires pour la protection du patient.

Il doit veiller à ce que la prescription du radiumthérapeute soit scrupuleusement executée: filtration, distance, pansements, etc.; que les appareils soient bien maintenus en place; que les parties non traitées, exposées aux radiations intenses soient protégées. Par exemple: dans une application sous-maxillaire, il faudra protéger par une plaque de plomb, la région de l'épaule.

Enfin, il doit calculer les doses avec précision pour que le patient traité puisse recevoir la quantité exacte de radiations prescrites.

Effets des Radiations sur les Films.

Les radiations gamma impressionnent la plaque photographique proportionnellement à la puissance du foyer radiant et à la longueur du temps d'exposition du film à ces rayons.

En conséquence, si un technicien est appelé à prendre une radiographie sur un patient porteur d'une certaine quantité de radium, il faudra opérer rapidement, afin que les rayons gamma n'aient pas le temps d'impressioner le film, de créer une teinte grisâtre et parfois même de le rendre illisible.

Par exemple, pour prendre une radiographie du bassin chez une malade qui a une application utérine ou vaginale de 30 à 50 milligrammes de radium, on devra, en premier lieu, préparer le tableau de contrôle, centrer le tube à rayons-X puis, passer rapidement la cassette sous le bassin, prendre la radiographie, retirer aussitôt la cassette et la déposer loin des sources des radiations gamma.

Si la puissance de l'appareil le permet, des temps de pose courts devront être utilisés.

C. S. R. T. Resolutions

Under the new "Rules and Regulations governing Resolutions," as approved at the 1950 Vancouver Convention, all resolutions must be submitted in triplicate to the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee at least one hundred and twenty days before the next Annual General Meeting. In view of this all Member-Societies are asked to prepare their resolutions and submit these at the earliest possible date to:

Mr. R. E. Gore, R.T.,
Chairman, Resolutions Committee, C.S.R.T.,
X-Ray Department,
St. Joseph's Hospital,
Port Arthur, Ontario.

A System of Vertical Chest Tomography

By STEWART A. OLHEISER, R.T.

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IN this article it is not proposed to deal with tomography as such, the principles of which are already familiar to our readers, but rather with tomography of the chest, which poses quite definite problems of its own. This is particularly the case in the investigation of tuberculosis, where the presence or absence of a demonstrable cavity can have great significance in determining the form of treatment, surgical or otherwise, to be received by the patient. A report on the clinical aspects of this procedure has been given elsewhere.(1)

Impressed with the obvious shortcomings of the conventional, horizontally-moving planigraph in this sphere, Dr. Andrus† suspected that upright positioning of the patient in conjunction with a vertically moving exposure system would have decided advantages, a few of which we shall examine here.

The same reasons which dictate the erect P.A. positioning of the subject in routine chest radiography apply equally to tomography of this region.

(a) In the prone position, supporting the weight of the body, pressure of the abdominal contents against the diaphragms, etc., make it difficult to attain and maintain full expansion of the lungs during the exposure.

(b) If poor definition is a common characteristic of chest films made in this manner, it follows that the tomographic film in its focused layer is subject to the same handicaps.

(c) The tomographic film, when superimposed on the original film ,should show the lesion under study to be in the same location with respect to adjacent anato-

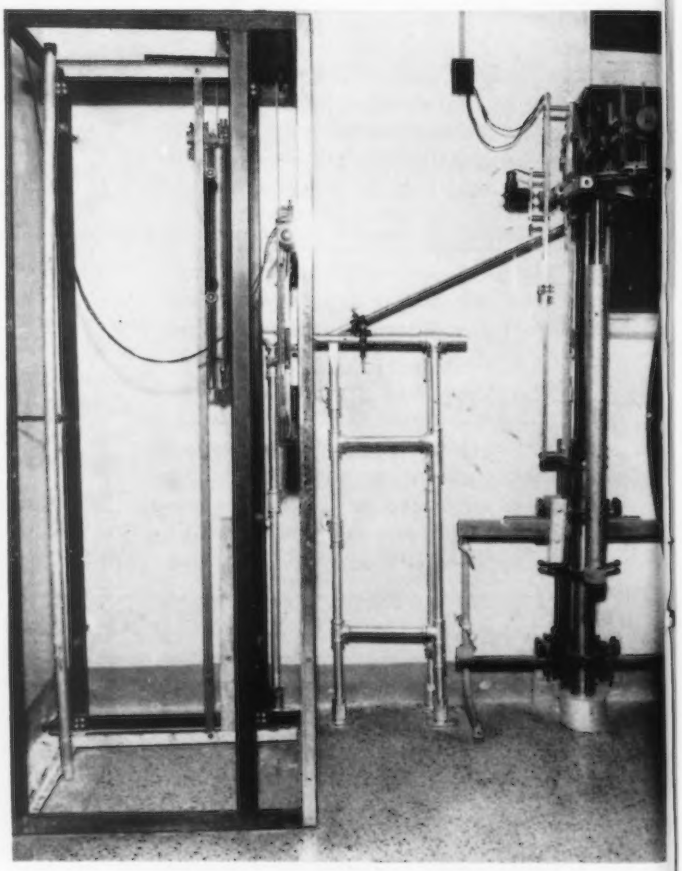


Fig. 1

†Dr. P. M. Andrus, F.R.C.P. (C), Radiologist at the Beck Memorial Sanatorium, London, Ontario.

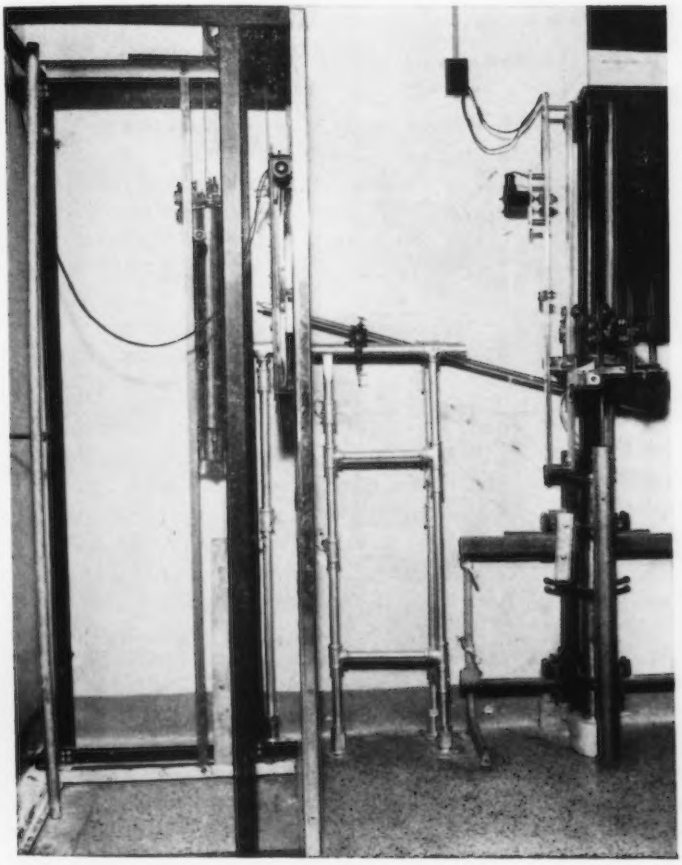
mical structures — ribs, clavicle, etc., whereas with the patient in the horizontal plane these relationships can be distorted and disturbed.

(d) Fairly close duplication of the degree of inspiration in each successive film of a series is essential if the indicated depth of focus is to be relied upon. For reasons named in (a) this is more apt to be a variable in the horizontal position, thus preventing adequate or complete coverage of the field to be studied.

(e) The demonstration of a fluid level in an air pocket is perhaps the single, most conclusive factor in its identification as a cavity. With the patient in the erect position, the fluid contrasted with the air above it may be shown as a sharply defined linear shadow. (Fig. 3)

In the horizontal position, however, the fluid will flow to its own level parallel to the film, at right angles to the central ray and possibly throw a homogeneous shadow which could obscure the cavity. (Fig. 4)

This flow of fluid can be, and has been, proven by the simple expedient of tilting the patient and observing the maintenance of a horizontal fluid level in the resultant films.



(f) A short exposure time is considered essential for good quality radiography of the chest, and the same is true of chest tomography. Horizontally moving devices, whether operated manually or electrically, are apt to be dominated by inertia. Fractional second exposures are easily attainable with the vertically moving system by using gravity as the motivating force. A weighted x-ray tube-head, when released at the top of the column, can in its rapid downward travel actuate an exposure switch which is fastened to the column at a pre-determined height. The rate of travel of the moving system determines the degree of dispersion or "smearing out" of all but the desired focused layer.

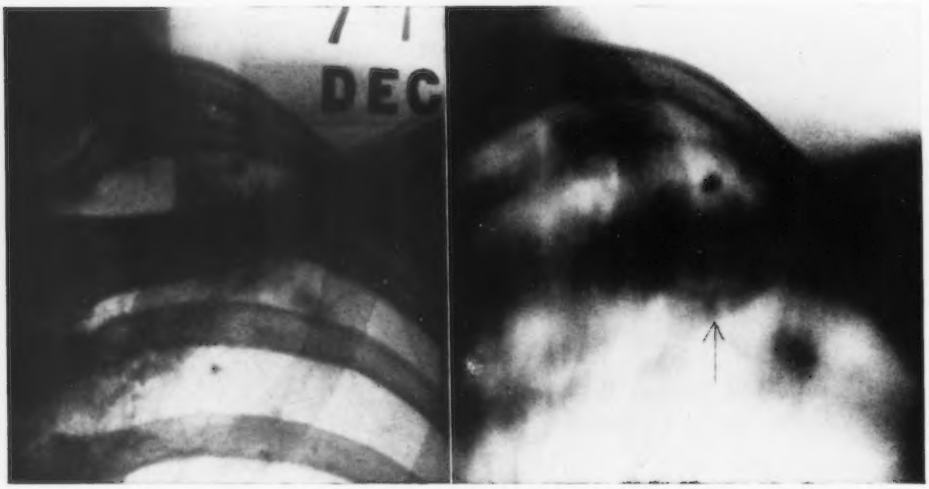


Fig. 3. (Left) Plain film. (Right) Vertical tomograph of same region showing cavity with fluid level.

Some details of the starting, excursion and stopping of the mechanism will be given later.

Failing to find a model of this type of equipment on the market at the time, it was decided to construct the unit in the laboratory workshop from existing apparatus. The author of this article was privileged to assist in the design and construction of the instrument to be described. (A Canadian x-ray manufacturing company is now offering for sale a self-contained instrument embodying the principles outlined in this article.)

Direction of Tomographic Dispersion

Since the chief obstruction of visibility in chest radiographs are the more or less horizontally placed ribs, it appears ideal to disperse these shadows into the adjacent intercostal spaces without overlapping. Movement of the exposure system in the long exis of the thorax accomplishes this, whereas lateral or circular motion would tend to build up and increase rib desnity instead of dispersing it.

A lever connecting the tube head and film holder is used to provide a reciprocal action, the ratio of movement being controlled by an adjustable fulcrum to which is attached a depth scale pointer. Parallelism, duplication of the path of travel and freedom from vibration are indispensable principles for attaining and maintaining a focused layer of tissue at the fulcrum level.

The purpose of the following details of construction is chiefly to point out the

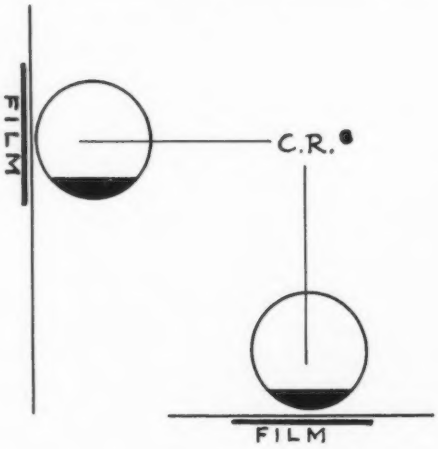


Fig. 4

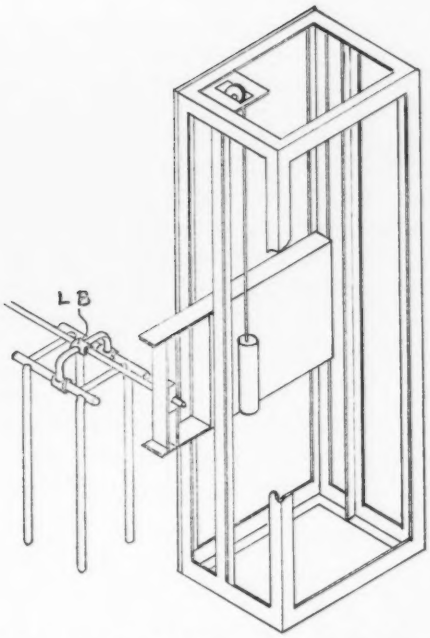


Fig. 5. Rear view of Bucky showing auxiliary frame.

hazards by which violation of these principles may result in failure to maintain a focused layer.

Construction Principles

To achieve an acceptable degree of contrast and visibility in the films of post-surgical and other cases having similar high densities, it was found advantageous to incorporate a Bucky diaphragm. A Bucky, of the so-called speed type, provides the necessary maximum practical speed without showing objectional grid marks. An exposure time of ¼ second was found to serve the purpose. The Bucky tray, acting as film carrier, allows some adjustment of film position to accommodate for patient height.

(a) BUCKY HOLDER: As a basis for the construction of a rigidly mounted unit, a sturdy, horizontal, non-tilt type table was turned on end, bolted to the wall in two directions and checked with a spirit level. To impart dimensional stability to the Bucky, which was not designed to withstand the stresses of rapid, repeated excursions, it was encased in an auxiliary frame of channel iron. (Fig. 5). An extension of this frame holds the lever bearing (L.B.). Because rigidity and duplication are essential principles of the instrument, it is doubtful if a tilt-type, dual purpose table can be made to attain these principles other than with great difficulty and expense.

(b) COUNTERWEIGHTING: The counterweight in the usual Bucky installation is located in the centre with considerable free play between rollers and tracks. This, in tomography, could introduce lateral wobble of the film, and have the same effect as similar movement of the patient during the exposure. The location of the counterweight attachment was accordingly changed to the upper corner of the Bucky on the same side as the lever bearing, thereby keeping the upper left and lower right rollers in contact with the tracks at all times, which in turn ensures duplication of the path of travel. The remaining two rollers are entirely gratuitous.

To facilitate rapid starting, the Bucky can be made somewhat lighter than the tube head assembly by means of over counterweighing.

(c) TUBE-HEAD AND COLUMN: To meet the needs of accurate layer radiography as described in this system, the tube travel must be parallel to that of the film, vibration-free, and at a maintained ratio of movement pre-selected for each layer.

The tube stand used in our model has two vertical, parallel rails, one on each side of the column, with ball bearing, flanged rollers controlling the path of

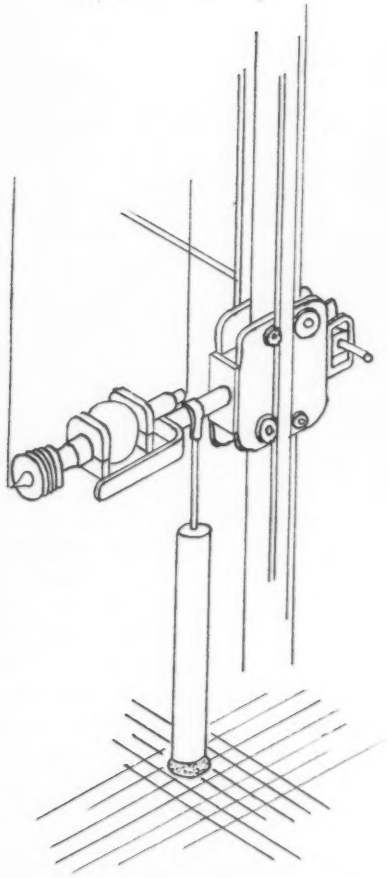


Fig. 6. Tube column with parallel rails.

tube-head excursion (Fig. 4). The same method of off-centre counterweighting is carried out here to ensure duplication of the path of travel. A short length of tube rail bolted to the wall forms a support to which the column is firmly anchored.

The effect of vibration or play during the cycle of operation is obvious. Deviation toward or away from the film will disturb the tube-film ratio for a given fulcrum setting, thus violating the principles of flat layer radiography. Deviation in the lateral direction would impair definition. The effective focal area in this case would be represented by the distance between the outermost points of such movement, regardless of the size of the actual focal spot.

The conventional type of rail mounted tube-stand with sliding sleeve designed to permit rotation around the vertical column does not adopt itself to the necessary geometric principles set forth above.

(d) FULCRUM: The fulcrum table (Fig. 1 centre) is supported by steel rods fastened to the wall and running to the floor. Two horizontal rods provide for adjustment and locking of the fulcrum at the selected point of leverage. Rigidity and levelness of the horizontal rods are prime requisites.

(e) LEVER BEARINGS: Precision made, right-angled sleeve-type bearings were used at Bucky, fulcrum, and tube head. The bearings, manufactured for laboratory use, are of identical size and an

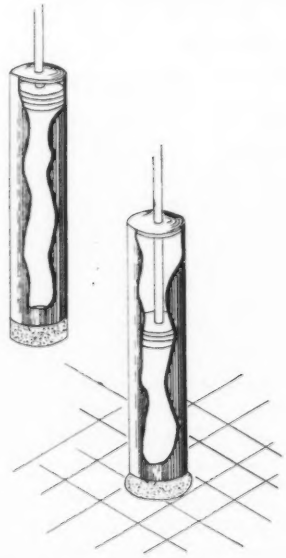


Fig. 7—Telescopic weight holder in two positions.

accurate fit for the levering rod which came from the same source. This type of bearing allows the lever rod to slide freely at the Bucky and tube head while maintaining the centre points of rotation. Any change in the points of rotation of the bearings during operation would destroy the tomographic focus.

(f) CALIBRATION OF DEPTH OF FOCUS: Two methods of marking a working scale are listed here. Method two is probably the more practical.

(1) The position of the fulcrum will indicate directly, the distance of the focused layer from the film if it has been possible to accurately align the points of bearing rotation with the film and focal spot respectively. However, with the film encased in a cassette in the Bucky tray, and the thickness of cassettes of different makes being a variable element, precise placement of the bearing could be mechanicolly difficult. Such a measurement, if put to practical use, must take into account the combined thickness of the table front, Bucky grid and cassette front plus the air spaces in between.

(2) Method two gives the distance of the focused layer from the table front with which the patient's chest is in contact; a measurement which can be duplicated if necessary, remote from the apparatus, by placing the chest against a wall or other flat surface.

For this method, a stepped centimeter ladder with lead numbers affixed is fastened to the table front, and a tomographic exposure made to determine the figure which is in sharp focus.

OPERATION

(a) ACCELERATION: With the lever in place and the fulcrum locked at the desired point on the scale, the weighted tube head is released from its starting at the top of the column by a remotely controlled electro-magnetic switch. The automatically-timed exposure is made by contact with an adjustable Bucky release switch fastened at a point on the column where the tube has reached maximum acceleration. Only a small proportion of the total length of column is used for the actual exposure, the remainder being required for acceleration and deceleration of the tube.

(b) DECELERATION: There are various practicable means of bringing about the necessary rapid deceleration of the tube to the stopping point following the completion of the exposure; e.g., coil springs, air compression pump, electric brake, friction wedge, etc.

For simplicity and stability in home construction an ideal, easily controllable method is to "jettison" weights through the use of a telescoping weight holder (Fig. 7). As this weight holder commences to telescope within itself, the counterweight becomes relatively heavier and exerts an upward pull on the tube head, finally bringing it to a gentle stop. By the addition or removal of weights at the tube holder, complete adjustability for any weight of tube head is possible.

SUMMARY

A home constructed, gravity operated system of vertical chest tomography has been described, and some principles of construction outlined. The importance of the instrument as a radiographic aid in the management of chest diseases has been borne out by a study of some 6000 films made to date. (1)

REFERENCES

(1) Crombie, D. W., and Andrus, Paul M.—Vertical Tomography of the Thorax. Am. Rev. Tub. Vol. 62, No. 2, Aug. 1950.

Convention Cornucopia

By L. J. Cartwright, R. T.

THE Eighth Annual Convention of the Canadian Society of Radiological Technicians, held in Vancouver, September 6-9, 1950, is one which will live long in the memory of those fortunate enough to be present. The weather was perfect—particularly welcome to those of us from the East, who had almost forgotten what a sunny day was like. Day after day of brilliant sunshine without too much heat and with cool nights. According to Vancourverites this kind of thing has been going on for three or four months. Time was very fully occupied (as the headline of this article suggests) but all events were run off on time, so we were able to also get outside sometimes and enjoy the beauties of the wonderful country in which we found ourselves. It was probably the most punctual convention we have ever attended and we hope will serve as a model in this respect for subsequent gatherings. The attendance exceeded expectations. The registration was 138 and each of the four luncheons and dinners were attended by between 125 and 200 people.

On Tuesday members from distant points were filtering into the Hotel Georgia and renewing old acquaintanceships as they met in the Lounge. Well before 9 o'clock the next morning members of the British Columbia Division were on duty at the registration desk on the mezzanine floor welcoming and registering a steady flow of members from all over the Dominion. In spite of the fact that the rail strike had only just come to an end when they had to start their journey there was a strong representation from the Maritimes and Quebec. All provinces were well represented and we were glad to welcome many U. S. visitors, several from Seattle and Portland and one from as far east as Michigan. The rest of the day was taken up with sightseeing, some independently, some on an organized tour to the Hycroft Veterans' Home, University of Vancouver and other points of interest. From 4-5 the first part of the Refresher Course took place, conducted by Mr. George Jackson, Educational Division, Picker X-Ray Corporation. At 5.30 a well-attended Cocktail Party was held in the Patrician Room of the Hotel Georgia, the B.C. Division being the hosts.

The next day, Thursday, September 7th, the convention really started in earnest. A Directors' Meeting was held from 9 to 10 a.m.—and it really started at 9 a.m.! At the same time the second portion of the Refresher Course under Mr. Jackson was proceeding. At 10 o'clock the Convention was officially opened by Mayor Thompson with a breezy western speech during which he extended an invitation for a group to visit the City Hall and sign the register which the King and Queen and other notables had signed before them. The Chairman, Mr. Mel. Smith, President B.C. Division, then introduced Dr. W. L. Sloan, who welcomed the members on behalf of the Vancouver Radiologists. Mr. Percy Ward extended a welcome from the B.C. Hospitals Association and gave an interesting account of the work which has been done in British Columbia by the Association. At the conclusion of Mr. Ward's address the proceedings were actually ahead of time, so a short recess was called prior to the starting of the first session of the Annual General Meeting. Various reports were presented which appear elsewhere in this issue. At noon a bus was on hand to take the members to Stanley Park for a luncheon in the Pavilion. The trip was all too short, with the mountains making a dramatic scenic background and the Lions' Heads and the Sleeping Beauty showing in profile to the right. We crossed the overpass into the famous Stanley Park with Lost Lagoon on the left. In the Lagoon a magnificent fountain, illuminated at night, should have been splashing but it apparently suspends activities for the season on September 1st. On the right could be observed a Monkey tree, its odd curving branches having the appearance of being etched with the blunt end of a penholder dipped in India ink. Nearby stood a clump of bamboos, thickly massed in a circular group twelve feet in diameter, the trunks familiar enough but the narrow ribbon-like leaves being something new to most of us. We drove past some towering Douglas firs and the

extensive rose gardens in full bloom to the outdoor Auditorium where symphony concerts and other musical events are held and came to a stop outside the wide verandahs of Stanley Park Pavilion. Well over a hundred people sat down at the three long tables and an excellent luncheon was enjoyed with relish. Equally zestful was the address which followed the meal. Introduced by Mr. John Collins, Ontario President, Rev. Peter McGuire was a speaker whom it was a pleasure to hear. Briefly, but in vivid, well chosen phrases, Father McGuire carried his listeners with him on a Holy Year Pilgrimage to Rome from which he had recently returned. Experiences in Great Britain, Paris, Italy and other countries were deftly sketched with humorous highlighting and brought to life for his audience, who listened with intent interest and at the conclusion of his talk expressed their appreciation with vigorous applause. All too soon we had to board the bus and leave the charming surroundings of Stanley Park to return to duty for the second Business Session. In the evening a distinct novelty was afforded when the bus took us to a large restaurant in the heart of Vancouver's extensive Chinatown. We were served a typically lavish selection of unknown but very tasty dishes, starting with tiny plates of what might have been bird-seed and working up to mountainous dishes of more substantial fare. One of the ladies with vegetarian leanings gave a special order for a dish with the meat omitted. It arrived and she did get one helping of it, but then it went sailing down the table as another of the succession of dishes for general consumption and that was the last she saw of it. After our sumptuous repast it was pleasant to relax and admire some beautiful color slides of the mountains taken and described by Mr. P. L. Tait, a member of the B.C. Mountaineers' Association. One feels when looking at views of these upland meadows and valleys that the roof of the world is a new land unknown to most of us, with its unmolested meadows carpeted with flowers and its rushing torrents and cascades seen only by those who can surmount the dizzy barriers protecting them.

On Friday at 8 a.m. the Refresher Course under the direction of Mr. George Jackson continued. At 9 o'clock under the chairmanship of Mr. Wm. Doern, Winnipeg, a very excellent series of technical discourses in the Medical-Dental Auditorium was started off by Mr. H. O. Mahoney, well-known across the continent for his research and educational work on behalf of the General Electric X-Ray Corporation. Mr. Mahoney showed the latest developments in his work on radiographic anatomic sections, a quite dramatic achievement which he has been working on for a number of years. Dr. H. F. Batho, Physicist with the B.C. Cancer Institute, followed with a very instructive talk on Radiation Hazards and Means of Protection. Dr. W. P. Fisher, Director of Neurology B.C. Mental Hospital, Essondale, described the application of X-Rays in Psychiatric Medicine and his talk was followed with keen interest. The morning technical session was brought to a conclusion with a thought-provoking lecture by Mr. George Jackson, Technical Instructor, Picker X-Ray Corporation of Canada, on the evolution of x-ray equipment in the past and probable trends for the future. At noon a luncheon was served in the large Aztec Room of the Hotel Georgia, the attendance at this, as at the luncheon of the previous day being well over a hundred. At the conclusion of the luncheon the chairman, Mr. W. Q. Stirling, introduced the guest speaker, Dr. G. S. Packham, Pastor Chown Memorial Church. Dr. Packham's address was as apropos as if it had been given during the technical session under the heading of Patient Care. He urged technicians to retain the human element in their work and not to let the rush of routine cause loss of sympathetic understanding with the patient. He expressed the feeling that although he himself was a member of the Protestant faith his experiences had lead him to the belief that patients in R.C. hospitals were treated more sympathetically than was often the case in undenominational hospitals. We feel that his talk was most timely and will probably have dropped some seeds in the minds of his listeners which will germinate in the future. At 2 o'clock the technical session was resumed under the chairmanship of Mr. Percy Hunt, Regina. Dr. Thos. Carlisle, Virginia Mason Hospital Clinic, Seattle, Wash., gave an illuminating talk on the rather mysterious subject of Radioactive Isotopes. These were only released for general experimentation in 1947 and during that comparatively short time standardization of radioactive materials has been accomplished and units of measurement arrived at. Radio-

active Phosphorous and Radioactive Iodine have been studied in particular and have been used in "tracer studies" in cancer of the breast, being administered to the patient and then by the use of a Geiger counter determining the extent of its secretion. Radioactive isotopes may be either solid, liquid or gas and a number of elements have been rendered radioactive. Their half-life varies from one thousandth of a second to billions of years. A substance with a half-life of more than 30 days is not to be used internally. Isotopes have been used for brain tumours, hyperthyroidism, urinalysis and have been tried for leukemia but were not found very satisfactory for this latter condition. The phrase "Atomic Cocktail" is applied to isotopes in liquid form when drunk by the patient. Dr. Carlile mentioned a letter which arrived at Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies in which the typist had transposed the n and u making it "Unclear Studies", which is probably appropriate to all but the specialists engaged in this new field which could have such great possibilities for the alleviation of human ills. The next lecture was by Mr. E. Dale Trout of the Technical Division General Electric X-Ray Corporation, well known for his meticulous researches into the nature of x-rays and particularly into the possibilities of high kilovoltage. A startling fact brought out by Mr. Trout was that only a fraction of one per cent of the original x-ray reaches the film. Mr. Trout spoke on "The Patient Dose in Radiography" and his talk was followed with great interest. A recess for refreshments followed at 4 o'clock and at 4.15 Mr. W. B. Cox, Medical Division Eastman Kodak Co., Seattle, Wash., spoke on "The Control of Secondary Radiation", concluding a very valuable technical session.

At 6.30 a milling throng crowded the mezzanine in the Hotel Georgia as guests of the Canadian Association of Radiologists at a Cocktail Party, and at 7.30 the adjoining doors of the Aztec Room opened for the Annual Dinner and Dance. A record-breaking crowd of over two hundred filled the large room to capacity and partook of a sumptuous repast. At the conclusion of the meal the Chairman, Mr. H. M. Welch, Calgary, introduced the speaker, Dr. Wallace A. Wilson. Dr. Wilson's speech had an element of novelty in that he, in imagination, brought back the early physician, Galen, who, he said, he had just met up in his room, Galen having dropped in at the convention to see how medical affairs were progressing since his time on earth. This lent an amusing sidelight to the more serious side of Dr. Wilson's talk which was an inspiring advocacy of conscientious and considerate technical work for the benefit of the patient. Dr. Wilson's speech brought a hearty round of applause. The Chairman, Mr. Bert Welch, after thanking the speaker, had the pleasant duty of making a presentation of a handsome travelling bag on behalf of the Society to Mr. P. E. Hunt, Past-President and for several years Secretary-Treasurer of the C.S.R.T. Mr. Hunt's untiring work on behalf of the Society is known to all and the audience heartily applauded this recognition of their appreciation. This was followed by an equally popular presentation in the form of a pen and inkstand engraved with an inscription commemorating the occasion to the retiring President, Mr. Bert Welch, who has done such excellent work not only as President during the past year but ever since the inception of the Society. One more presentation remained—to the Registrar, Miss Kay Creelman, whose work on the Registry is far more onerous and involves more ramifications than most people realize. The Society presented Miss Creelman with a beautiful initialed compact as a slight acknowledgement of her work and Miss Creelman was so taken by surprise she was unable to say more than "thank you". After a short interval for clearing the room an excellent orchestra provided dance music until after midnight.

On Saturday morning the indefatigable Refresher Course group assembled again for their final session at 8 a.m. under George Jackson's tutelage, in spite of the late night before. (We heard something about somebody spending the last of the few hours before 8 a.m. riding around in a taxi so that there would be no fear of sleeping in in the morning!) At 9 a.m. a "Brief Outline of the Essentials of Child Radiography" was given by L. J. Cartwright. The other three technical papers unfortunately had to be cancelled as it was necessary to hold an extra final Business Meeting for the disposal of several important matters.

At one o'clock the last item on the official program took place and it was by no means the least enjoyable. It took the form of a four

hour cruise past Howe Sound to Bowen Island in the private yacht, "La Beverie", our host and navigator being Captain H. A. Jones, Commodore R.V.Y.C. This was undoubtedly the high spot of the convention and the writer nearly missed the boat—literally. The bus left a little earlier than had been first arranged and the time taken in going up to the room to get his camera was just sufficient to lose the bus. However Jerry Stabler of the Ferranti Vancouver Branch happened along just at the critical moment and ran us over to the R.V.Y.C. in Stanley Park which the hotel people thought was the probable point of departure. Reaching there we were joined by another straggler—Bill Quinn—a Vancouver member who had had the bad luck of a "last minute case" to make him late. No one at the Club knew anything about the trip; surmised it must have left from a mainland wharf. As we disconsolately scanned the horizon a private motor launch came by so we hailed them and they very kindly took us aboard and we cruised down the busy Vancouver waterfront hunting for a likely looking craft. Soon we spied a good-sized boat with a number of people on the top deck and as we drew nearer we could recognize them as our fellow x-ray folk. However when we pulled alongside the companionway had been already pulled up so, after warmly thanking our impromptu water taxi, we had to swarm up over the rail like a boarding party assisted by willing arms from above. So we three arrived in state in a snappy-looking motor launch instead of by bus. We sailed under the lofty Lions' Gate Suspension Bridge, past the western point of Stanley Park where stands the memorial to Pauline Johnson, the Indian poetess. Five miles or so further west we saw the towers of the University of Vancouver to the south.

On the North Shore the residences and summer homes of North Vancouver and adjoining districts stretched for mile after mile. The weather was perfect, as was every day of our stay in Vancouver. Captain Jones in the wheelhouse explained the navigation and showed us the elaborate radar installation. He also pointed out the radar station in the middle of the Lions' Gate Bridge which guides navigators in a fog. He generously gave us the run of the ship and we explored the luxuriously furnished lounges, cocktail bar (functioning), dining room and cabins. However the sunshine and the view was even more attractive and the decks were comfortably sprinkled with x-ray technicians basking in the rays of the sun. After running through fairly open water for awhile we turned into the narrower arm of water leading to Howe Sound and then into the secluded cove where nestles the wharf of Bowen Island, a summer resort. Here we went ashore and had tea, coffee or Coke according to tastes and then went back to "La Beverie" for our homeward trip. We hardly realized that this delightful afternoon was the final assembly of x-ray friends from far and wide. After the bus took us back to the hotel there was one final Directors' Meeting in the evening, but the bulk of the people who had been in such close association for the past four or five days dispersed, a few leaving for home at once, some the following day and some remaining for a few days to see more of the beauties of Vancouver or to explore further to Victoria and Seattle.

The Focal Spot

Journal of the Canadian Society of Radiological Technicians

EDITOR
LESLIE J. CARTWRIGHT, R.T.

Volume 7 TORONTO FALL 1950 *Number 4*

Editorial Comment

THE SECRETARY SPEAKS

This will be the last issue of the magazine for the year 1950 and it is a good time to look over our achievements for the past year.

The constitution was printed and distributed at considerable cost to the society. All paid-up Ordinary Members have been issued with a copy. If there are some members who did not receive their copies, I would ask that they contact their own secretary and as soon as their names are received these will be mailed.

For the benefit of those who successfully pass their examinations I would like to inform them that they are NOT members of the C.S.R.T. until the first of the year following. When they have paid their dues they automatically become Ordinary Members and are then entitled to vote and any other privileges accorded such Members. On receipt of their R.T. Certificate successful candidates will also find enclosed a certificate which will entitle them to purchase a C.S.R.T. Lapel Pin or Ring from the jewellers at the price quoted in the jeweller's advertisement in another part of this magazine.

I have been appointed to the position of Secretary-Treasurer for a third term and would like to express my sincere thanks to those who place such confidence in me. The job carries with it manifold duties and it is only with the co-operation of the Member-Society Secretaries and the Senior Officers of the Society that I have been able to carry on. It is most gratifying to work in conjunction with the above groups and their valued advice and assistance have been a source of encouragement and inspiration to me. Assured of the continued help of those excellent and hard-working officers I shall do my utmost during the coming year to fulfill the tasks assigned to me.

As this issue will be reaching you just about the end of this year may I take this opportunity to wish the C.S.R.T. and its Officers and Members my Very Best Wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

W. Q. STIRLING, R.T., Secretary-Treasurer.
Vancouver, B.C., October 31st, 1950.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Dr. W. L. Ritchie of the Montreal General Hospital and the Reddy Memorial Hospital. A biography of Dr. Ritchie will appear in the next issue.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE Eighth Annual General Meeting which met during September in Vancouver is covered fully by the Reports and Minutes appearing in this issue. However, in order to present the facts in a quickly assimiliated form we are printing here a summary of the highlights together with page numbers on which fuller details appear.

Standard Curriculum Prepared

Probably the most important piece of progress was the proposed Teachers' Training Syllabus presented by Dr. Guillaume Gill on behalf of the Canadian Association of Radiologists. This is a very comprehensive piece of work representing a great deal of study by a joint committee of the C.A.R. and the C.S.R.T. and in its mimeograph form comprises over a hundred pages. The following is a brief summary from the Minutes of the Directors' Meeting at which Dr. Gill presented the syllabus.

> Dr. Gill expressed his appreciation for the opportunity to be present at this Meeting of the C.S.R.T. and wished to convey hearty greetings from the C.A.R. He explained that the Standing Committee of Radiological Technicians which included Dr. Petrie as Chairman, Dr. Bernstein, Dr. Bouchard, who is the secretary of the Association, and himself, met to discuss the curriculum. He said the Committee had submitted their curriculum purely as a suggestion and would welcome any further suggestions in the ways of revisions or additions.
>
> Dr. Gill then went over the whole Curriculum with the Meeting, picking out the salient features and explaining the reasons for their submission as decided upon by the C.A.R. He also mentioned that the matter of a French translation had been brought up and that Dr. Bouchard had appointed him for this job so he, in turn, had appointed Dr. Bouchard and the two of them would do their best in this connection. He said it was the hope of the Committee that the C.S.R.T. would accept the proposed curriculum, making whatever changes they felt were necessary, and if it was accepted the Society could be assured of the full support and co-operation of the Radiologists. He pointed out that it would involve many complications and it would be impossible to put it completely into effect at once but would have to be tackled step by step. He said it was his pleasure to present this Syllabus in the name of the Standing Committee of the C.A.R. with the best wishes of the whole Association and their appreciation for the excellent work that has been done by the C.S.R.T.
>
> The President moved a deep vote of thanks to Dr. Gill for the presentation of this report, which was wholeheartedly endorsed by the whole meeting.

After a few minor changes the syllabus will be printed and distributed to all authorized teaching centres across Canada. (Page 203.)

Arrangement for Conditional International Recognition of Registration

When final negotiations are concluded a qualified member of the C.S.R.T. in good standing will be able to obtain registration with the American Registry on payment of American registration fee without further examination. Conversely U.S. technicians registered with the American Regictry will be able to obtain C.S.R.T. membership on the same terms (Pages 200-201). However those Canadians who have written only the U.S. exam since 1945, the deadline set by the C.S.R.T. and who were not employed in the U.S. when they wrote this examination, cannot comply with the above requirements and therefore will only be eligible for an Associate Membership in the C.S.R.T. as heretofore. Similar proposals have been made to The Society of Radiographers in Britain but at the time of the annual meeting no reply had been received.

Saskatchewan Resolution Re 4-Year Training Plan

This occasioned long and complicated discussion which is recorded (in abbreviated form) on Pages 196, 197 and 203. In the final analysis the resolution was withdrawn and an arrangement was made whereby students at present training under the 4-year plan would be admitted to examination at the proper time but no more 4-year students would be taken.

Resolution Re Payment of Dues in Province of Residence

This was really passed at the 1949 annual meeting but had to be resubmitted owing to ambiguous wording. It was passed unanimously so now members moving to another province must pay their dues to the Society in the province to which they move. (Page 197).

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Resolution Re Increase in Focal Spot Subscription

It was unanimously agreed that starting January 1951 Focal Spot subscription to members of the C.S.R.T. would be increased from $1.50 to $2.00. (Page 198)

Resolution Re Distinguishing Suffix for Canadian R.T.'s

The suggestion of adding a "C" or other distinguishing addition to R.T. to differentiate Canadian technicians was rejected. (Page 198)

Personnel for Committees

In future the C.S.R.T. Director of a Member Society will select names of members willing to serve on C.S.R.T. Committees, thus providing what could be termed a "manning pool" to be drawn upon as vacancies occur. (Page 195)

Armed Services Commissions

To date no definite progress has been made toward obtaining commissions for certain technical positions in the Armed Forces, but negotiations are proceeding. (Page 200)

Certificates From Registrar Now Needed for Purchase of C.S.R.T. Lapel Pins

See pages 201 and 202.

Technicians May be Represented in Hospitals Association

The British Columbia Hospitals Association anticipates including x-ray technicians and other specialized groups in its membership (without fees) to obtain a more representative cross-section of the constituents of the modern hospital. (Page 194)

Winnipeg 1951 Convention City

The next convention will be held at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, Wednesday to Saturday, September 12th to 15th.

New President Elected

The 1950-51 C.S.R.T. President is Mr. Wm. Doern of Winnipeg, whose long and faithful work on the Resolutions Committee and on the Committee on Law makes him a worthy successor to the retiring President, Mr. Herbert M. Welch.

Life Membership for C. J. Bodle

Mr. Claude Bodle, the only man who has been President of both the American and Canadian Societies, has been honoured with a Life Membership in the C.S.R.T. The framed certificate will be presented to Mr. Bodle at an early meeting of the Manitoba Division.

Bouquets to Mr. S. Mel Smith, Mr. W. Q. Stirling, Miss Pat Rogers, Mr. Gordon Lott, Mrs. E. Hood and Mr. Verne Taylor for outstanding service on convention arrangements. Also to Mrs. Mel Smith who looked after the members' wives in such a charming manner. The tremendous success of the convention was largely due to the efforts of these tireless workers.

For financial assistance and also for help with equipment and lecturers our sincere thanks go to the following:

B.C. Division of the Canadian Association of Radiologists.
Local Doctors.
Radiologists.
B.C. Cancer Institute.
Vancouver General Hospital.
Ansco of Canada.
Canadian Industries Ltd.
Canadian Kodak Ltd.
Ferranti Westinghouse X-Ray Equipment.
General Electric X-Ray Corporation.
Picker X-Ray of Canada Ltd.
Winthrop Stearn.
X-Ray and Radium Ltd.

An error crept into the account of the ASXT Convention in the Summer Focal Spot. On page 133, paragraph 3 the ASXT membership was given as 30,280. The actual membership is 3,208, although the total number of R.T.'s certified with the American Registry is over 7,000.

An error also appeared in the Editorial Notes on page 136 when Dr. Petrie was mentioned as representing the C.A.R. on the C.S.R.T. Board of Directors. Actually Dr. Petrie is now the representative of the C.M.A. on the Board and Dr. F. G. Stuart its C.A. representative.

Presidential Address

It is my pleasure to welcome you to this Eighth Annual General Meeting of our Society. This is the first meeting we have had Directors representing each of the eight Member-Societies and I consider it an honour and privilege to be president over this meeting. Since our last meeting we have had changes on the Board of Directors and on the Board of Examiners. On your behalf I extend a very hearty welcome to Dr. G. Gill, the new Director representing the C.A.R., and to Dr. E. A. Petrie, who remains on our Board representing the C.M.A. Whilst Dr. Petrie has retired as Chairman of the Board of Examiners, where he did such valiant work, we are very happy to know that we are still to have the privilege of his wise counsel and advice.

On the Board of Examiners we have two new members—Dr. R. A. Macpherson, who is the Chairman of the Board, and Dr. A. Jutras, the bi-lingular member. These two gentlemen, along with our stalwart friend, Mr. C. J. Bodie, comprise the new Board. I think it is fitting that we should here compliment the Board of Examiners on the expeditious way in which they gave us the results of the last examinations. Last year consideration was given to the question of establishing regional marking boards but, on the advice of Dr. Petrie, action was withheld and his proposed new method of marking the papers was given a trial. The results speak for themselves and I do not think we shall have any complaints in the future on delay in receiving the results of examinations.

This year you will be asked to make a final decision and set a definite date in reference to the four year training period, as there is apparently some misunderstanding in reference to this matter.

The question of the training of students is still to my mind our major problem and will be until we have established in detail a training curriculum which is acceptable to all Member-Societies, and which is standardized across Canada. It is quite apparent that there is a great variance in the method of Technical Training and until we have an approved teaching syllabus we cannot hope to make progress towards the establishing of approved training centres, which will be our next major undertaking.

During the forthcoming sessions you will receive a report from the Committee on Technical Training and it is my sincere desire that, arising from this report, some concrete action will be taken before the conclusion of this annual meeting towards a settlement of this objective. From correspondence received during the year, I know that the Radiologists and members of our Society have given considerable thought to this question, as indeed they have for the past five years. It is a problem that has entailed considerable work on behalf of your Committee and cannot be lightly passed over. When a decision is finally arrived at, the responsibility of carrying out the programme will rest on the shoulders of the Officers of the C.S.R.T. and Member-Societies, and especially on the Chief Technicians in the various departments.

It appears to me that the problem of training is not fully appreciated by some of our senior technicians and is considered too much trouble, with the result that you find departments without students where you would naturally expect to find them. If we are to keep up the high standard of technical work which has been the aim of our Society since its inception, then we must be prepared to do our part as individual members of the Society. I believe that a standard curriculum of training will greatly facilitate the setting up of the examination papers by the Examining Board as they will definitely know what the students are being taught and will not be left wondering whether certain questions they would like to ask have been covered in the teaching programme.

Whilst referring to the responsibilities of our members in matters dealing with the affairs of our Society, may I say that this question has been a cause of deep concern to me for a number of years. It is apparent that we have too many members who, after obtaining their R.T. and, as a result, receiving a good position, seem to lose all interest in the affairs of their Member-Society and the parent body, the C.S.R.T. This was evidenced last year when the election of Officers was held and only a little over 30% took the trouble to return their ballots. In fairness to those members who have consented to run for office this year, I trust there will be a better showing than in the past.

Again, during the past year, I have seen repeated appeals from the Editor of The Focal Spot for articles, and it is a source of amazement to me how he manages under the circumstances to turn out a journal which is recognized across Canada and the U.S.A. as outstanding in its field.

As your President, I would ask all of you to return to your Member-Societies and endeavour to impress on your members the fact that membership in the C.S.R.T. entails obligations as well as providing privileges, and that it is an honour to be a member of such a Society and one that should not be treated lightly.

During the next few days you will receive reports from various Boards and Committees who have been diligently working on your behalf during the past year, and you will be required to take certain action arising from these reports. Whilst there are not many resolutions to be submitted by the Resolutions Committee, those you will be asked to consider are of sufficient importance to justify your serious consideration in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion.

It is with regret that I have to report the retirement of Sister Rose Agnes as Secretary to the Board of Examiners. Those of us who worked with her for a number of years have a deep affection for her and a high appreciation of the calibre of the work she did as Secretary to the Examining Board. A presentation was made to her on your behalf by Dr. Petrie at the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Society in appreciation of her untiring efforts. Her work as a member of our Society should be an example and an inspiration to all of us.

We have also lost the services of Mr. Paul Frederick, who recently resigned as Director from Ontario. We shall miss his helpful and thoughtful advice and I am sure it would be your wish that we record our appreciation of his services and express the hope that we shall, at some future date, again be privileged to have him on our Board.

It is a pleasure to welcome Mr. John Collins as the new Director from Ontario and I trust he will have a happy term of office on our Board. Mr. Collins is President of the O.S.R. and I am sure the Ontario Society will be well represented by him, and the Board of Directors strengthened by his presence.

To the various Boards and committees who have so ably assisted me during the past year I extend hearty thanks; it has been a pleasure to work with you and I fully appreciate the work you have done and are doing. I only wish the general membership knew the amount of work you are doing on their behalf.

I am sure you will forgive me for mentioning one officer personally, that is our worthy Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. Q. Stirling. He has been a tower of strength to me, never once failing in his duties, in fact more often than not going far beyond what might be reasonably expected from him. Many of you will remember that when the change was suggested in the method of electing our officers, I stressed the point that I considered it advisable not to change our Secretary when we had one qualified to fill that position. After seeing how Mr. Stirling has filled this position for the past two years may I be permitted to pass one word of advice on to our Board of Directors, and that is to keep him where he is.

In conclusion I would like to express my sincerest thanks to you all for the honour you have bestowed on me when you elected me as your President. As the Navy boys say, "It has been a happy ship," and after serving as skipper of such a ship for the past year I shall be able to retire with many happy memories of lasting friendships formed, and I trust with the knowledge that I have at least in some small measure endeavoured to help some of our younger members along the road towards the goal for which they are aiming.

—HERBERT M. WELCH, R.T.,
President.

Report of the Examining Board

To the Officers and members of the C.S.R.T.:

As the new chairman of the Board of Examiners, I would like first of all to express my appreciation for the honour in being asked to serve the C.S.R.T. in this capacity.

I regret that my absence from the country prevents my being with you to meet the officers and members of the Society and present this report in person.

The results of the May examinations have been published in The Focal Spot.

There were a total of 84 writing and on the whole the results were very gratifying. Personally, I was quite pleased to find that the standard of work was much better than I had believed possible, both in theory and practical radiography. It would appear that technicians across Canada are now receiving adequate instruction.

The following is a summary of the results of the May examinations: A total of 84 candidates wrote, including 9 rewrites. Out of this large group there were only 5 failures, which, I understand, is considerably less than at any previous examination. Two of these failures were for the second time of writing and it would appear from this that there are still isolated instances where the student technician is not receiving adequate supervision or instruction in theoretical principles.

It is to be hoped that with the establishment of a standard curriculum and approved training centres, as recommended by the Committee of the Canadian Association of Radiologists, formed for the purpose of studying this problem, that such conditions will soon be overcome.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the other members of the Board, Dr. Jutras and Mr. Bodle, for their valuable advice and co-operation, also Miss Frances Taylor, Secretary to the Board, for the large amount of work with the necessary correspondence and other details in connection with the examinations.

—R. A. MACPHERSON, M.D.,
Chairman, Board of Examiners.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

This report covers the time since the last Annual General Meeting held approximately fourrteen months ago. I shall not deal with any of the questions which will be covered in the President's Report but shall confine myself to a report covering the duties of this particular office.

The Society has moved forward during this time in the solution of many of the problems which have confronted us. We are regarded very highly by our radiologists because they have found that we are striving to reach new heights in an endeavour to prove that we are a capable, trustworthy and useful part of the medical world. We have made mistakes, we will make many more, but despite such weaknesses we shall eventually emerge as an organization which will be consulted and respected by all in our particular field.

The biggest task confronting the secretary after the last meeting was the printing and distribution of the new Constitution. I shall give a few details with regard to this particular work. It had been suggested at the last meeting that the Constitution be printed in both French and English under one cover. After much study it was found that the cost of such a booklet would be more than had been expected. After a great deal of correspondence between the members of the Board of Directors it was finally agreed that these should be printed in separate booklets; one in French and the other in English. To give you an idea of the comparative cost it is interesting to note that 1500 copies printed in English cost $102.00 while the cost of printing 300 copies in French came to $92.00, plus the cost of translation which amounted to $50.00. On top of this the Quebec Society agreed to pay out of their funds an additional $25.00 which had been added to the translation. To the above costs must be added the legal fees which totalled $202.00, so that the cost of printing and publishing the Constitution makes a grand total of $446.00, or approximately three cents per copy. The Quebec Society turned over to this office 100 copies of the French translation and at the same time very generously took on the task of mailing copies of the French translation to their members.

One thing that caused a great deal of annoyance and worry to me was the delay in the receipt of the Public Stenographer's notes of the Halifax meeting. Despite innumerable letters to the stenographer and appeals to members of the Nova Scotia Society to have this speeded up the notes were not received by me until thirteen months after the meeting. This made it impossible to insert the report in The Focal Spot for the perusal of the members. In order to try and repair this damage a copy was sent to all Member-Society Secretaries in an endeavour to acquaint as many as possible about what had transpired at that meeting. I am deeply indebted to Rev. Sister Edmund Campion, Secretary of the Nova Scotia Society, for her untiring efforts to obtain this report and would like to inform the members that without her help we would not have received this report even by this time. Notes from Public Stenographers have always been a source of worry in the past and I am confident that the one selected to take the notes at this meeting will prove the exception to the rule.

Since the last Annual Meeting two sets of Ballots have been sent out; one for the 1949 election, and the other for the 1950 election. For those who may be interested in statistics it is worthy of note that this office dispatched the following items:

Constitutions mailed	575
Ballots mailed for 1949	540
Ballots mailed for 1950	555
Proxy Votes mailed	555
Letters mailed	624
Parcels mailed (certificates, etc.)	58

The above makes an impressive total of 2,907 pieces of mail handled since the last meeting, and this figure does not take into account the number of letters received. I give the above figures in an endeavour to justify my existence as Secretary-Treasurer and to give our members some idea of what has been accomplished in that time.

In a Society so widespread across the Dominion as ours there is of necessity a great deal of work dealt with by means of correspondence. Before a decision is reached on any particular item sometimes a number of weeks elapse before the question reaches a state that would permit it to be placed in front of the members. Many of these items are coming before you at this meeting for final disposition, but please remember that these have come througth a baptismal fire preparing them for presentation at this time.

We are extremely fortunate in this Society in having as members of our Board of Directors a group of individuals who are vitally interested in the welfare of the Society. These members have devoted a great deal of their time and energy to further the advancement of the C.S.R.T. It has been a source of pleasure to me to be closely associated with the members of the Board and I am completely aware of the splendid contribution they have made to improve the Society.

The Chairmen of the various committees which have been set up to bring reports on many different subjects have also worked hard to bring such things to a successful conclusion. How well they have succeeded you will learn when they tender their reports to you later on.

The resignation of Dr. Petrie and Rev. Sister Rose Agnes from the Board of Examiners was a severe blow to the Society. However, after a great deal of correspondence we were indeed fortunate to obtain the services of Dr. R. A. Macpherson of Winnipeg as Chairman of the Board. Coupled with the undoubted abilities of our good friend, Mr. Jim Bodle, this new

Board has done a most satisfactory job. Dr. Petrie was unalterably opposed to the suggestion that Regional Marking Boards be set up in several parts of the Dominion and his opinion has been vindicated when he stated that better results would be obtained if all members of the Board were residents of one city. The results of the last examination were out in record time for which a sincere vote of appreciation should be extended to all members of the Board. Dr. Jutras carried out the marking of the French papers and the success of the efforts of the Board is in no small measure due to his application to the task.

As Secretary, I would like at this time to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to Mr. H. Welch, our capable President, for the assistance and advice which he made available to me, and also for the restraint he put on me when things seemed to reach an impasse.

I would like also to express my gratitude to the members of the Board of Directors for their able assistance and their ability to settle important questions to everyone's satisfaction.

My thanks and appreciation also go to the Member-Society Secretaries for the promptness of their replies to my letters and for the confidence they placed in me.

I have at all times tried to carry out the work as efficiently as my limited abilities would permit and if there was delay at times in the answers to letters that was largely due to extenuating circumstances.

In making this report I would like to express my thanks to the members of the Board of Directors who selected me for the position. I hope I have warranted the trust and confidence that they placed in me, a trust I sincerely hope is shared by all members of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

—W. Q. STIRLING, R.T.,
Vice-President and
Secretary-Treasurer.

C.S.R.T. Financial Statement

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the
Period May 31st, 1949, to July 31st, 1950

Exhibit "B"

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES
for the period of May 31, 1949,
to July 31, 1950

Revenue		
Membership Fees—		
Ordinary	$2,010.00	
Associate	155.00	
		$2,165.00
Membership Society Fees		90.00
Pool Fund Contributions		260.15
Lapel Pin Committee		20.25
Subscription for The Focal Spot		738.00
Total Revenue		$3,273.40
Expenditures		
Certificates	$ 104.69	
Pool Fund Allotments	551.30	
Postage, Telephone, Telegraph and Express	122.01	
Stenography, Printing and Stationery	482.80	
Officers' Honoraria and Expensies	743.00	
Legal	206.02	
Exchange and Bank Charges	9.60	
Audit Fees	40.00	
Payments to Focal Spot	621.00	
		$2,880.42
Excess of Revenue over Expenditures transferred to Surplus Account (see Exhibit "A")		$ 392.98

Exhibit "A"

BALANCE SHEET
as at July 31, 1950

Assets		
Cash in Bank		$2,436.98
Liabilities		
Account Payable: Audit Fees		$ 40.00
Surplus:		
Surplus Balance, May 31, 1949	$2,004.00	
Plus: Excess of Revenue over Expenditures for the period ended July 31, 1950, per Exhibit "B"	392.98	
		2,396.98
		$2,436.98

Granville Island,
Vancouver, B.C.
August 30, 1950.

To the Executive and Members of
The Canadian Society of Radiological Technicians.

I have made a detailed examination of the records and books of account of the Canadian Society of Radiological Technicians for the period May 31st, 1949, to July 31st, 1950. From this examination I submit the following:

Exhibit "A"—Balance Sheet as at July 31st, 1950.
Exhibit "B"—Statement of Revenue and Expenditures for the period June 1st, 1949, to July 31st, 1950.

The attached Exhibits present, to the best of my knowledge and according to the records and books of the Society and information and explanations given, a true and accurate picture of the financial position of the Society as of July 31st, 1950.

(Signed) HARRY L. WARREN,
Public Accountant.

Report on The Focal Spot

The report on *The Focal Spot* presented at the 1949 Convention dealt with the period from July, 1948, to April, 1949.

The present report compares the four issues July '49 to Spring '50 with these. The average number of pages in the 1949-50 period was 55 against 62 in the former period. This has been due to an effort on the part of your Editor to keep down the expense of production when possible. However, we published 27 articles in '49-'50 against 26 in '48-'49, 13 technical articles against 10 in '48 and 14 general articles against 16 in '48.

In the recent period the number of pages devoted to C.S.R.T. news dropped to 42, but the Provincial News went up eleven pages to 42. The Editor feels that increase in the number of pages of Provincial News is very satisfactory in that it shows a healthy activity in the local societies and a realization of the desirability of publicizing it in the pages of our journal. It also speaks well for the energy of the Provincial Sub-Editors.

Another feature which the Editor feels to be gratifying is the number of technical articles received from student technicians, several of which are still to be published. It is very satisfying to see such keenness on the part of the younger technicians. However, the reverse side of the picture is that a number of excellent senior technicians in our society have never contributed a paper during the seven years *The Focal Spot* has been in existence. We think it is high time they did so before the junior technicians shame them completely.

From the standpoint of circulation there was a slight increase; we printed 5,170 copies in 1948-49 and 5,325 in '40-'50. Incidentally, in our first year of publication we printed 3,850 copies, so we have increased nearly 40 per cent since then. However, we do not seem to obtain the increase in circulation which would be indicated by the number of students passing the examinations twice a year. One of the Sub-Editors suggests that there is a fairly considerable leakage of members here through marriage of the young lady students soon after they graduate.

We are gratified by the number of *Focal Spot* articles which are reprinted in technical journals in other countries. During the past twelve months the English journal, "Radiography", has published three, "The X-Ray Technician" in the States about the same number and the Australian "The Radiographer" has published condensations.

The Editor also felt pleased on receiving an order from a large Australian book firm in Sydney for 12 copies of each issue to be sent for 2 years to Papua in the Territory of New Guinea, for distribution amongst the medical centres in the Islands.

It is a matter of considerable regret that the publication of *The Focal Spot* seems to be always late in spite of every effort to avoid this on the part of your Editor. One vital way in which all concerned could help to avoid this unfortunate situation is to reply immediately to communications from the Editor. Things hinge one on the other and a delay in one spot causes delay in initiating some other matter and when this is delayed too, valuable weeks go by and we just cannot get the material shaped up and sent to the printers in time for prompt publication.

We are sorry to announce that our Business Manager, Mr. George Ross, has found it necessary to relinquish his duties with *The Focal Spot.* Mr. Ross gives promise of developing into another Bisley winner under the able direction of Dr. Desmond Burke, himself a Bisley champion, and finds he needs most of his spare time for target practice. However, we have found an able successor in the person of Mr. Louis Staniszewski, another Sunnybrook Hospital man.

In conclusion we would like to express our great appreciation of the very helpful co-operation of the Sub-Editors and also to our advertisers for their financial support.

Respectfully submitted.

—L. J. CARTWRIGHT, R.T.,
Editor, *The Focal Spot.*

Report of the Committee on Law

As Chairman of the Committee on Law it is my privilege to again submit a report on the activities of this Committee for another year.

Our Committee has remained intact for the entire year, thanks to the good health and staying-power of my hard-working colleagues, Sid Johnston and Mary McMillan. Although the past year has not been the most active we have had, we did do a fair amount of work. We have prepared, and obtained permission to present, two assignments for your consideration at this meeting.

ASSIGNMENT No. 1 is a hangover from the Halifax meeting of 1949, and deals with the co-ordination of dates in connection with Rules and Regulations concerning the Formation, Duties and Responsibilities of the Resolutions Comittee and the Presentation of Resolutions generally.

ASSIGNMENT No. 2 deals with a proposed scheme for providing a standing list of personnel, gleaned from the general membership, who are willing to do some form of committee duty.

With regard to Assignment No. 1, I wish to call your attention to the fact that we have deleted several clauses which were deemed unnecessary due to the rewording of other clauses. As regards Assignment No. 2, the purpose of this Resolution is to provide a continuous flow of WILLING WORKERS for C.S.R.T. Committee duty. If this works as intended there should be no delay in finding personnel for new committees, or for replenishing interim deletion of working committees. We have attempted to obligate each Provincial Director to supply personnel for this list from their own Province. This should also fulfill the very desirable feature of providing a more uniform distribution of Committee personnel from the various Provinces or Member-Societies.

It might also be worth mentioning, for record purposes, that the Committee on Law, several years ago was granted full authority by C.S.R.T. to spend without further permission any amount up to $100.00 for the purpose of obtaining necessary legal advice re legal phrasing of By-laws. We are pleased to be able to report that to date we have not spent a single penny for this purpose, however, the time will likely come when this will be necessary.

I should also like to mention a new departure in our Committee's method of carrying on our business. We felt that by inviting each Director to take part in the deliberations of our business we would not only get a better cross section of opinion on matters in the making, but that each Member-Society could through their Director, get a blow by blow account, to to speak, of what our Committee was cooking up for their consideration at the next Annual General Meeting. It should also tend to bring any proposed legislation nearer to the point of complete agreement before it is presented for final consideration at the Annual General Meeting. Finally, I feel that this is an ideal way of leading many of our members into committee work who might otherwise hesitate to do so.

Our Committee fully realizes how fortunate this Society is in having such a large number of people who, after a busy day at work, are willing to set aside many of their evenings for the purpose of attending to affairs of the C.S.R.T. With this in mind I would be doing a grave injustice to the Directors and other fellow Technicians who so generously gave of their time toward our efforts, if I closed this report without expressing our deep appreciation for their kind co-operation and valuable assistance. The response has been most gratifying, thanks to each and every one of you. To my worthy colleagues, Sid Johnson and Mary McMillan, who have displayed a high degree of efficiency and promptness, I also offer most sincere thanks for invaluable services rendered.

I can think of nothing finer to ask for our Committee, or for those who will be carrying on the business of our Society next year, than a continuation of the kind and efficient co-operation we have received in the past.

Respecfully submitted.

—WM. DOERN, R.T.,
Chairman.
—MARY McMILLAN, R.T.,
Member.
—SID JOHNSTON, R.T.,
Member.

Report of the Resolutions Committee

Although your Resolutions Committee has had to deal with only four Resolutions, and all have been accepted for presentation, we seem to have had a very busy time with a large amount of correspondence relating to three of the four Resolutions. Some members of the C.S.R.T. may question "Why the above-mentioned volume of correspondence, when finally all Resolutions received by your Committee are being presented at this meeting for your consideration?" Our answer to this question is to point out that all Resolutions submitted pertain to the Constitution with which each and every member from the Atlantic to the Pacific is (or should be) concerned and with this thought uppermost in mind, we have endeavoured to keep an enlightening line of communication between all Member-Societies either through their Secretaries or the C.S.R.T. Directors. Your Committee has been pleased to do everything possible to further the constructive work which was actually started by the sponsors of the Resolutions, all being so important to the future of our C.S.R.T. We wish to thank the sponsors for their interest in the C.S.R.T. in submitting the Resolutions; we would also thank the C.S.R.T. Directors and all who have so ably assisted us.

This Committee would urge all members of the C.S.R.T. to place any constructive ideas or criticism they may have pertaining to their Society before the Directors of their respective Member-Societies who, in turn, may see fit to submit a Resolution for action by the Directors of the C.S.R.T. From an ordinary member's thoughts some great improvement to our Society may ensue; if the Resolution does not meet with the approval of the C.S.R.T. Directors, many members will be much more enlightened and will have gained valuable knowledge as related to our Society. In closing we would urge all members to give their attention to preparing Resolutions in the Fall or, at the latest, in the early Winter, so that your Resolutions Committee will have time for all necessary correspondence in the Spring; in this way someone's thoughts of one year may possibly be the means of bringing about some great improvement to our C.S.R.T. the next year.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to my colleagues, Miss Alice Gray and Mr. Roy Gore, for their very able assistance during the past year. Respectfully submitted.

—J. F. WEALE, R.T.,
Chairman.

Report of the Registrar

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Secretary-Treasurer of each Provincial Society for the co-operation each has given me. I know they realize the importance of having membership fees paid within the time period which has been set by the C.S.R.T.; and although this deadline was attained by only four Societies, response was much better than last year.

Padi-up members from each Province are as follows:

	Ordinary	Associate	Radiologist
Nova Scotia	43	....	....
New Brunswick	29	....	....
Quebec	117	6	1
Ontario	143	....	....
Manitoba	81	3	....
Saskatchewan	35	2	....
Alberta	49	1	1
British Columbia	72	4	1
Total	569	16	3

Membership cards were issued these members directly from the Registrar's office.

Certificates for the candidates of the November, 1949, examinations were prepared upon receipt of the pass list, but due to the absence of the Chairman of the Board of Examiners, these certificates are being held in Winnipeg until they are signed, after which it should not be too long before they are completed and sent out.

In this period a total of 195 English and 16 French certificates have been issued, making a grand total of 211 certificates prepared. Of these, 26 candidates were under the age of 21, so such certificates have been held at the Registrar's office until the candidate has attained the required age.

At this time I would like to thank Mr. Welch, Mr. Stirling, and Mr. Cartwright particularly, for the extra work they did for this office in April during the time we were trying (as usual) to have a complete roster of paid-up members ready for the Spring issue of The Focal Spot. Without a gentle reminder from these gentlemen at a time when I was not able to do it, we would have been without so complete a list for that same Focal Spot.

Respectfully submitted.

—K. CREELMAN, R.T.,
Registrar, C.S.R.T.

Report of the Committee on Unionism

This is the second report of the Committee on Unionism. For the benefit of those who may not have heard the preliminary report given at Halifax, July, 1949, it might be well to summarize briefly the purpose of this committee. (See Focal Spot, October, 1949, page 215, for details.)

In brief, it may be said that this Committee was formed by the 1949 President, Mr. P. E. Hunt, for the purpose of carrying out a motion passed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Radiological Technicians in Quebec, 1948. This motion was as follows:

> Whereas, we as a Society, have made every reasonable effort to ensure that medical ethics are adhered to by all its members, and whereas the unionization of x-ray technicians renders adherence to ethical principles almost impossible to sustain, therefore, be it resolved, that we as a Society, in open convention, make known the fact that we desire our membership to be exempt from enrollment in any or all branches of labour unions, and that we intend to take all necessary action to bring this desired condition into existence.

When the preliminary report was presented the Committee had been in existence from April to July, 1949, and this motion arose from the fact that it was brought to the attention of the C.S.R.T. that some technicians in Saskatchewan and Alberta had been forced to join labour unions.

At the time of the preliminary report also the Committee had been in existence less than three months and had no concrete recommendations to offer in solution of the problem presented, because it was early apparent that the problem is very complex and would entail much study. It was evident too that the answer to the problem would involve (1) careful consideration of the relationship of technicians to hospitals and their professional status as a group closely allied to the medical profession, (2) investigation and study of complex federal and provincial labour codes

These phases of the problem are actually very closely inter-related and there are many issues that do not appear to be definitely settled anywhere. Indeed, there is a lack of uniformity that is disconcerting to say the least.

1. It begins to appear that the problem of unionism will have to be attacked by the various Member--Societies with due regard to local situations which, as mentioned above, vary considerably. It would seem scarcely possible at this stage for any central committee to settle the question until provincial legislation in regard to trade unions has been carefully investigated in the various provinces. This is a task of no mean magnitude, but if fact-finding local committees will study this question, it may be possible at the next meeting to co-ordinate and decide what can be done by the Society as a whole.

2. In considering the relationship of technicians to hospitals and their legal professional status in relation to labour codes, various organizations and individuals were consulted; namely: Dr. A. D. Kelly, Assistant Secretary, Canadian Medical Association; Dr. Harvey Agnew, at that time the Executive Secretary of the Canadian Hospital Council; Dr. M. T. MacEachern, Director, American College of Surgeons; Mr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa; Mr. W. J. MacCallum, Department of National Defence, Ottawa. Copies of all this correspondence is being attached to this report and if time permits these letters will be read in detail as they contain pertinent information that can be of great value to those who will be asked to carry on this work. Some of this correspondence is not easy to digest by one who has not had a thorough legal and practical training. However, a few facts seem to emerge from among much that is still confused.

It seems to be agreed generally by both technicians and many others, that technicians should be regarded as a professional group. This view is supported by one eminently qualified to pass judgment, Dr. M. T. MacEachern, Director of the American College of Surgeons, in the following words: "Undoubtedly, your group should be classed as professional workers and as such you should conform to professional ethics and not be submerged in any trade union." (Letter, Sept. 6, 1949.) This view is shared by Dr. Harvey Agnew of the Canadian Hospital Council; by Dr. A. D. Kelly, Assistant Secretary of the C.M.A.; by Dr. Arthur Singleton, past member of the Board of Directors of the C.S.R.T., representing the C.M.A. Dr. E. A. Petrie, President of the Canadian Association of Radiologists, has repeatedly sought to emphasize the great importance of the x-ray technician and x-ray technique to the profession of radiology. Dr. Petrie has expressed the idea in these words: "The radiologist, however learned, cannot read into a film any more than is clearly shown therein and this depends directly upon the skill and training of the x-ray technician." It would appear, therefore, that there is a general agreement that x-ray technicians should be considered as having a professional status and should not be forced to join labour and trade unions. A possible practical solution supported by Dr. A. D. Kelly is the formation of a craft union, and if this were duly constituted, technicians could not be forced to join any other union. To quote the chairman of the Committee on Unionism, Mr. P. E. Hunt: "Further progress demands that Member-Societies should accept the re-

sponsibility of attempting to implement the original resolution, by contact with the respective provincial governments, with the basic need being provincial authorization to bargain with employers on behalf of its members."

Conclusions:

1. In the opinion of this Committee, technicians should be regarded as having a professional status and as such should not be forced to join trade unions because this would not be conducive to the maintenance of high professional ethical standards hitherto insisted upon by the code of ethics embodied in the constitution of the C.S.R.T.

2. It is recommended that a new committee take over and carry the investigation further, particularly in regard to the feasibility of establishing craft unions. To this end, as mentioned previously, local committees may have to be set up and their findings carefully correlated at the next meeting. It is felt that this may well prove to be an important piece of work because it is strongly believed that anything that threatens the high ethical professional standards of x-ray technicians and other groups so closely related to the profession of medicine must be vigorously opposed.

To Summarize:

The following recomendation is submitted by this Committee: "That the Board of Directors of the C.S.R.T. advise each Member-Society to proceed to obtain provincial authority to bargain with employers on behalf of those of its members who are also members of the C.S.R.T. and to also advise each Member-Society that any Special Acts which are prepared for this purpose shall be subject to the approval of the C.S.R.T."

Respectfully submitted.

—P. E. HUNT, R.T.,
Chairman, Committee on Unionism.
—DOUGLAS PENLEY, R.T.,
—SISTER M. de LELLIS, R.T.,
Secretary.

Report of the Historian

Some months ago your Historian expressed the hope of presenting to this assembly the complete history of the ten years since our founders began working towards the establishment of this Society. However, this ten-year history is far from complete, so I can only report "progress" towards that goal.

The historical material passed on to me last year consisted of numerous biographical sketches. There is also considerable printed matter of historical significance in the files of The Focal Spot and its predecessor, The Ontario Radiographer." The official files of the Association are also important sources of information. I would here like to thank the previous Historians, Miss Ann Hayward, Sister M. Rose Agnes, and Mr. Percy Ghent; alto to express appreciation for the work of Sister M. de Lellis in compiling the summary published in the Journal in 1948.

In an effort to arrive at some definite working procedure, both for myself and for future Historians, I wrote last Fall to Miss Ida Anderson, the Historian for the American Society of X-Ray Technicians. Miss Anderson kindly outlined for us a method used by their Association. They consider that the Historial should deal chiefly with events and decisions of the Society as a whole, rather than trying to keep up biographical data on individual members. This latter seems to belong rather in the membership files. Two books are kept, one a manuscript or loose-leaf, which contains a written account of events year by year, from election of the new president up to and including the annual meeting; the other is a home-made picture album containing pictures of the Annual Meeting, the new officers and other items of interest. In connection with the latter, may I ask particularly the Charter Members to kindly loan me any pictures they have that show the first meetings. These would be carefully copied and returned.

Copies of this correspondence were sent to our senior officers, who approved of the plan. If it is your wish that I continue in this office for the ensuing year, I shall endeavour to complete the story of the first ten years and then the work will be ready to pass into other hands for further additions.

Respectfully submitted.

—SISTER EDMUND CAMPION, R.T.,
Historian.

Eighth Annual General Meeting

Canadian Society of Radiological Technicians

Vancouver, B.C., September 7 and 9, 1950

(Condensed by the Editor)

First Session, Thursday, September 7th, 1950

The meeting opened at 10 a.m. with Mr. S. Mel. Smith, B.C. President, in the Chair. The meeting was officially opened by His Worship, Mayor Thompson of Vancouver. There followed an address of welcome by Dr. W. L. Sloan, on behalf of the B.C. Division of the Canadian Association of Radiologists. Mr. Percy Ward, Executive Secretary of the B.C. Hospitals Association, greeted the meeting on behalf of this organization. Mr. Ward said, in part:

"The B.C. Hospitals Association is anticipating a complete change in their By-laws whereby all people who work in hospitals, with the consent of their hospital, will automatically be members of the B.C. Hospitals Association without any call for fees, these to be covered by the fees paid by their institution. This is being put forth by way of bringing the personnel into the organization. This, of course, while it has been endorsed by our executive officers, still has to be put up for endorsation of the general meeting. It means we could form divisions and each division could have a representative on the directorate and that our directorate could have the advice and assistance, not only from the Management, but also from the radiological technicians, nurses and other groups. We shall be coming to your organization with further information. It is not intended to interfere or encroach on your organization but is presented with the idea of forming a liaison so that when we proceed with a matter of general policy in the hospital family, you will have a word in it."

The Business Meeting was then opened with the Presidential Address delivered by President H. M. Welch.

At its conclusion the President called the roll of Official Delegates. The following signified their presence:

Mr. M. Smith, British Columbia.
Mr. S. Kathrens, Alberta.
Mr. J. Connell, Saskatchewan.
Mr. W. Doern, Manitoba.
Mr. J. Collins, Ontario.
Mr. A. Cheffins, Quebec.
Mr. W. R. Beatty, New Brunswick.
Sister Edmund Campion, Nova Scotia.

The Minutes of the last General Meeting were approved.

The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer and the Financial Statement for 1949-50 were read. Following the presentation of the Financial Statement, the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. Q. Stirling, said, in part:

"It is amazing to note that our membership is almost static despite the fact that over a hundred students pass the examinations each year. Last year the paid-up membership was 496 and this year it is 569. The reason for this must be due to the fact that many Ordinary Members are in arrears. I would like to stress the matter of the unpaid members to the Member-Society Treasurers and ask them to make every effort to collect from the slow-paying member. This Society depends entirely on the fees of its members for its existence and if we are to forge ahead as we would like to do, then the members must be expected to help carry the load. It is also a regrettable fact that so few Radiologists have availed themselves of the opportunity to join our Society. We need their support and technicians should urge their Radiologists to become members."

The Report of the Board of Directors of The Focal Spot was read by the Editor, Mr. L. J. Cartwright. The Registrar's Report was presented by Miss K. Creelman. The Report of the Committee on Law by Mr. W. Doern.

The meeting adjourned at noon and reconvened at 3 p.m.

The President called the Meeting to order and stated there was a matter arising out of the Report of the Committee on Law requiring discussion. He asked Mr. Doern to take the floor.

Deadline for Resolutions

Mr. Doern—

I would ask permission to present here the two assignments mentioned in my report. ASSIGNMENT No. 1 has to do with the hangover from the Halifax Convention in connection with the rules and regulations concerning the formation, duties and responsibilities of the Resolutions Committee. Last year at Halifax we presented these and they were accepted in part. We had proposed 180 days as the deadline for resolutions prior to the next meeting. The meeting changed that to 120 days. That was Section 3 under General Routine of Procedure as set out in Page 94 of the April, 1949, issue of Focal Spot. This as accepted (Section 3(b) read: "All resolutions must be submitted in triplicate at least 120 days before the Annual General Meeting next following in order to be eligible for submission at that meeting." We then had to change Section 3(d) to read as follows: "Copies of resolutions approved by the Committee shall be submitted to the Board of Directors, to the Secretary of the C.S.R.T. and to the Editor of Focal Spot at least seventy days before the Annual General Meeting next following. This formerly read 120 days.

This was referred to the Board of Directors and in the course of correspondence they decided that the Board of Directors did not need to see these resolutions and it was

left in the hands of the Resolutions Committee to deal with entirely. Therefore any resolutions that are accepted by the Resolutions Committee instead of being sent to the Board of Directors, they are going to be sent to the Secretary of the C.S.R.T. and the Editor of the Focal Spot at least 70 days before the Annual General Meeting next following.

Sections (e) and (f) were deleted. They were useless. There is a new section to be put in and we called that section (e) in place of the old one, reading: "The Editor of The Focal Spot will arrange for publication of Resolutions approved of by the Resolutions Committee in the next following issue of the Journal." Sections (h), (i) and (j) will remain as is but will be called Sections (f), (g) and (h).

Section (3(a) states it is to be the duty of the Resolutions Committee to receive for study all resolutions proposed by Member-Societies or Executive Officers of the C.S.R.T. in good standing. The words "in good standing" were added there—that was the only change made.

Mr. Welch—You will note that the changes given there are chiefly in connection with the dates and, of course, they had to be changed to correlate them with the date that was set at the Halifax Meeting and the various changes which have been made since are just in keeping with that date. The other changes, deletions, etc., are not in any way radical changes. There are no major changes in the set-up as published in The Focal Spot other than those dates and the elimination of the necessity of submitting Resolutions to the Directors as well as to the Resolutions Committee. That was one of the main changes made there. All of the Directors had copies of that in May, 1950. Are there any comments, questions and discussion on this?

Mr. Collins—Why weren't copies sent to the Secretaries of the Member-Societies? Until I get the copy of The Focal Spot coming in from my Division, I won't have seen this at all. If we had received copies on that, we might have been able to bring a mandate so we could discuss the matter.

Mr. Welch—In future under the proposed new set-up there will be 70 days—which will allow everyone enough time to receive The Focal Spot in which publication will be made of all the resolutions to be discussed at the next Convention. It is unfortunate that, through circumstances beyond our control, there were some of you who were not able to receive your copy of The Focal Spot before leaving. In any event, the members of the Board of Directors will receive copies of the resolutions from the Resolutions Committee.

Sister Campion—Under ordinary conditions, we would have all had our copies of The Focal Spot prior to our leaving but on account of the railway strike we did not get it, but The Focal Spot was on the way.

Question called. All in favour of the suggested changes as reported by Mr. Doern signified. Carried.

Mr. Welch—There is a point I would like to bring to your attention in connection with a resolution which will be coming up for discussion a little later on. There is a little error in the publication of the resolution to be presented at this meeting as printed in The Focal Spot. This is in the resolution which is being presented by the Saskatchewan Society. The sixth line has been left out. This should read: "THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that special consideration be given by the Board of Directors of the C.S.R.T. to such candidates not later than December, 1950, as to a recommended solution to the problem involved and that the Board advise the Member-Societies as to their decision."

Personnel for Committees

Mr. Doern—

ASSIGNMENT No. 2 has to do with the proposed rules and regulations covering the classification of personnel for appointing to and replenishing of committees in general. Those of you who are taking an active part in the organization well know that we have had difficulty in finding people, personnel, individuals to act on committees. The delegates who attend the National Meeting are asked to submit names from back home of persons who are willing to work on committees. The names would be turned in to the Secretary and if an opening occurred he would know whom to get in touch with. Committees have to be appointed during meetings for work during the coming year and there is no list from which to choose. If the members are appointed at the meeting where the Convention is held, they are mostly local people and we do not get a good cross section of our membership across the country.

The following regulations are proposed by the Committee on Law:

Section 1: It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the C.S.R.T. at all times to have a verified list of nominees, in good standing, for duties on various committees.

Section 2(a): Compilation of List. It shall be the duty of the Director from each province to submit to the Secretary of C.S.R.T. at the Annual General Meeting a list including as many verified willing workers as possible from his or her province, for Section 1.

Section 2(b): Notwithstanding the above Regulations, in case of necessity, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of C.S.R.T. to call on any or all Provincial Directors for aforesaid Nominees, for specific or duties at any time.

Section 2(c): It shall be the Director's privilege to place his or her own name for specific or general duty, on any such list.

Section 2(d): In the event of a Director's inability to meet the requirements of Section 2(a), (b) or (c), such directors shall be prepared to officially state that although every effort was put forth no such Nominee is available from his or her province.

Mr. Welch—You have been presented with a new procedure—a very excellent one and one that will probably solve a lot of the problems we have been confronted with in confirming committees. I would ask you to give it your consideration now. I cannot think that you will have any objection to any of these clauses. As soon as you pass this the Directors can go back to their Member-Societies and immediately start to work on it and submit the names of willing

workers who will act on any committee they are asked when the Secretary so advises them. We could take action on this immediately you have passed it. Any questions on this proposed change?

Mr. Olafson—If the suggestion is approved, will the onus of selection of personnel rest upon the Director of the Member-Society? Will he select the names himself?

Mr. Welch—If he suggests them, he must have the consent of the names he submits. The procedure would be that he will present his suggestion to the Member-Society, the Member-Society will discuss it and the Director will notify the Secretary of the C.S.R.T. as to who has been chosen.

Question called. Those in favour of the recommendation being adopted signified. Carried.

The Report of the Resolutions Committee, submitted by Mr. F. Weale, Hamilton, Ont., was read by Mr. John Collins.

Mr. Welch—We will now proceed to a discussion of the resolutions themselves. I will ask Mr. Connell to deal with the first Resolution.

Resolution re 4-Year Plan Students

Mr. Connell—This Resolution was submitted by the Saskatchewan Member-Society following the receipt of the Revised Rules and Regulations for examination of candidates for membership in the C.S.R.T. This was received sometime in November, 1949. I imagine you all received these. Under one section covering the qualifications of candidates there was a part there—as it read and as we were given to understand, it was a rule which affected approximately eight of our students, whom we had accepted in good faith and accepting them as student members, we practically promised them they could write in four years if they were under Radiologists.

Secondly, we were interested in the qualification of candidates as now applying. Previously it called for Junior Matriculation or its equivalent, plus two years' training under a certified Radiologist. After January, 1953, it states students must serve for two years under a qualified Radiologist certified by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Therefore, with the eight or nine students which we had accepted, we felt that we must get some consideration from this meeting and so we made up this Resolution:

"WHEREAS the current regulation covering admission to examination for membership in the C.S.R.T. may be shown to have discriminatory effect against students who have already been accepted for training by certain hospitals and related institutions, under the previously existing four year plan. The said students having enrolled during the year 1949 and part of 1950;

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that special consideration be given by the Board of Directors of the C.S.R.T. to such Candidates, not later than December, 1950, as to a recommended solution to the problem involved."

We brought this up at the Annual Meeting in May and we received full support of all our members and, I might say, that they are very much in favour of deleting this 4-year training plan. We feel it is a step in the right direction and to get the proper training they must get the two years under a qualified Radiologist. It was quite a serious position for us in Saskatchewan—it affects us greatly. We have around 12 Radiologists—we have a vast area—and these Radiologists are concentrated in so many hospitals and our training facilities are limited. If this plan goes through we will have to revise our own set-up and see that these students in the country get into the city and get their training there. We would like consideration for these we have accepted. Since our meeting in May we have not accepted any students under this plan. Since coming to Vancouver, I have heard different reports on this matter, but in presenting our Resolution—we are just interested in these students who have been accepted and we wish every consideration of this Board. I see that your Resolutions Committee and Board of Directors are really on their toes—you present a Resolution and there must be something in it or it doesn't get accepted.

Mr. Welch—Probably a word of explanation in reference to that resolution is in order from the Chair. It is rather unfortunate that we have had to switch our procedure. I was hoping that the report of the Board of Examiners and discussion arising from it would come up prior to the discussion of the Resolutions. I would like to say, arising from the Report of the Board of Examiners, you will be asked to consider this question of the 4-year training plan and how it came to be omitted from the printed copy of the Rules and Regulations. About a week ago Dr. Petrie phoned me from St. Johns and he was very concerned with reference to this one particular question—that is, the elimination of the 4-year training. He realized, I think, that, at the time he was talking to me, that no definite action has ever been taken by the C.S.R.T. in General Session or in meeting of the Board of Directors, to have that clause eliminated. It was the consensus of opinion of all concerned that it should be, and going back through the records of last year particularly we find mention made at various times in reference to the elimination of this 4-year training period, but it is not said there—no action was taken officially. It is a recommendation of the Examining Board as you will find in their report, and incidentally, there is a letter here from Dr. Petrie—(read excerpt). Dr. Petrie has asked Dr. Gill to give us the report of the Committee dealing with the question of standard training. Dr. Gill will have with him an outline of the curriculum. Dr. Petrie has stated his desire to have this clause eliminated and that action be taken in reference to it. The Saskachewan Society's resolution is

linked up with that because we will have to set up a date which will cover any members who we are already training under that 4-year clause. Some students have started training as late as the middle of this present year and as there was no regulation to stop them, then we must be prepared to protect all students training under that clause.

Mr. Hunt—It says quite definitely that the candidate must have had two years' training under a Radiologist.

Mr. Connell—We are only concerned with the students we have accepted up to May—that is when we had our Provincial Convention meeting—we have not accepted any since. We gathered from these rules and regulations on examination procedure that the students we have accepted, to get under this, must write the November examinations in 1952 and they cannot make that—they cannot write any exams in 1953 because this rule goes into effect. The deadline is actually November, 1952. The other Provinces must have students under the same scheme.

Mr. Bodle—The cause states they must have two years' training under a qualified Radiologist.

Mr. Hunt—There used to be a 4-year period.

Mr. Welch—That was never officially cancelled. We will have to set a date for these students who have been training for a year or two years, until they have completed their 4-year term—under the old set-up; until they will be qualified to write. What date are you going to make that?

Mr. Connell—We have not accepted any since May of this year. A date for four years from May would satisfy us.

Mr. Bodle—That gives you too much leeway.

(Ed. Note: The discussion continued at considerable length and unfortunately must be considerably curtailed in these pages. We hope the following extracts will convey the gist of it.)

Mr. Bodle—The application form states that candidates must have two years under qualified Radiologist—four years under non-specialist. That has caused a lot of confusion.

Mr. Cheffins—The 4-year plan was set up for the benefit of those working under part-time Radiologists. There are numerous locations centred around the country where the Radiologist travels by train or by car and it was stated that a candidate could not be considered if the Radiologist was at a hospital a couple of hours a day. The 4-year plan was accepted and maintained to cover this situation and I personally believe that the 4-year plan should remain unless we can definitely have the students under a Radiologist full time.

Mr. Bodle—At the present time we aim to eliminate that altogether.

Mr. Welch—After you have heard Dr. Gill and the discussion, that will bring up the plan we have in mind to eliminate all these people training under a part-time Radiologist. The Board of Examiners feel that nobody is doing anything for them. We want to get rid of that altogether. The only way it can be done is by establishing a 2-year training plan. This question is linked up with the recognized training scheme across Canada, which is one of the major problems which has to be taken up by this Association. First of all we must have a standard curriculum and in future there will be no such thing as training technicians in the haphazard way we are training them now. A technician will have to do the same thing the nurses do before they can qualify. That is the ideal of the C.S.R.T. We cannot lower our standard and we are going to lower it if we are going to continue to accept students who get their haphazard training all over the country.

Mr. Doern—I move that we delay further discussion and any action until we hear Dr. Gill's report.

Mr. Connell—I would agree.

Mr. Doern's motion that further discussion and action on this Resolution be delayed until after Dr. Gill's report was heard was seconded by Mr. Penley. Motion carried.

Mr. Welch—That was Resolution No. 2. We will now proceed with Resolution No. 1 submitted by the B.C. Society. We will call on the B.C. Delegate to present this Resolution in connection with the payment of fees.

Resolution No. 1: Re Payment of Dues to Province of Residence

Mr. Smith—The Resolution accepted for presentation reads as follows:

"WHEREAS certain members of the C.S.R.T. residing and employed in one province are continuing to submit their Annual dues to a Member-Society in which they formerly resided, and WHEREAS such action is the cause of certain dissension within some of the Member-Societies, and might tend to weaken the unity of the C.S.R.T.

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that after January 1st, 1951, a member of the C.S.R.T. to remain in good standing in any Member-Society of the C.S.R.T. shall submit his Annual Membership dues to the Member-Society in the Province where he is employed as a Radiological Technician."

I do not think it is necessary to enlarge upon that Resolution. We presented this last year and at that time the particular wording we used left it rather doubtful as to our meaning. This is as it has been reworded here and I think it is quite clear. My understanding was that the delegates were to go back to their Provincial Societies with this question and bring in a report from the various Member-Societies.

Mr. Beattey—We took this matter up at our Annual Meeting in May and they agreed with the Resolution on the floor.

Sister Campion—We have been encouraging them to do so.

Quebec and Ontario delegates signified their agreement.

Mr. Smith—Manitoba agrees not to accept dues from any member employed in another province after January, 1951.

Mr. Kathrens — Alberta is definitely in favour of this Resolution.

Mr. Connell—Saskatchewan is in favour fully with this Resolution.

Mr. Welch—It is moved that the Resolution be accepted. Question called. All in favour. Motion carried.

Resolution No. 3: Re Distinguishing Suffix for Canadian R.T.'s

Mr. Doern—This is in connection with distinction between R.T.'s who live in Canada and who belong and do not belong to the C.S.R.T. The technicians from a number of Societies call themselves R.T.'s. We have many fine technicians in all these organizations and they belong to our various local groups. In view of the fact that they are not C.S.R.T., they cannot take part in the deliberations at our meetings. We need their help, we need their money and we would like to encourage them to join the Canadian Society—to write the Canadian exams. It is with this view that we have submitted this Resolution.

"WHEREAS there are many R.T.'s employed in Canada who are not ordinary members of the C.S.R.T.; but who could qualify for such membership by writing the C.S.R.T. examinations and WHEREAS such R.T.'s now enjoy the protection given by C.S.R.T. membership by joining their local Society as an associate member and WHEREAS the majority of these Technicians have taken advantage of training facilities in Canada which are largely fotered by the Canadian Society of Radiological Technicians and WHEREAS these Technicians have not given any support to the C.S.R.T. Registry and WHEREAS it will be to the advantage of all concerned if they be persuaded to write the C.S.R.T. Examinations.

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that all Technicians who enjoy the privilege of ordinary membership in the C.S.R.T. be hereafter referred to as 'C.S.R.T.'s' in place of 'R.T.'s."

Mr. Cheffins—We have outside R.T.'s from United States who are coming into Canada and we have outside R.T.'s from England who are also coming into Canada. Where does Mr. Doern find his other R.T.'s? For the last several years all candidates for R.T.'s have taken R.T. examinations. Now, we have a Committee who are working on Reciprocity. We also have in Quebec a number of these English and American R.T.'s who are coming in as Associate Members to the Provincial Society until they can sit in our examinations; who are waiting for the November examinations. One is a student member, but I don't see where the other R.T.'s come in, and it seems to me "C.S.R.T." doesn't indicate that you are a technician or whether you are anything at all. As far as the Province of Quebec is concerned, they would prefer to remain R.T.'s. I do not think we are going to benefit the Society or the individual members or those who are interested by giving them an idea that they can stick C.S.R.T. behind their names. It doesn't mean nearly as much as R.T.

Mr. Smith—The object of this Resolution is to differentiate between the American and Canadian standing and by showing C.S.R.T., we know we have written the Canadian examination where every technician in the country has R.T. after his name. We want distinction.

Mr. Bodle—I know what is back of Mr. Doern's resolution. I think the use of the C.S.R.T. would be ambiguous. A registered nurse calls herself an R.N. wherever she goes. I agree with Mr. Cheffins. We could have "Cn." in brackets after the R.T. In regard to the future relations between the American Society and our Registry, we have some data on that when the Reciprocity Committee reports.

Mr. Stirling—The point that strikes me is that certificates have been issued by the Registrar, signed as R.T., and all those would be obsolete if we changed this title.

Mr. Cartwright—We went to a lot of trouble to get R.T. as a distinguishing prefix; now we are talking of adding a lot more letters after our names after we worked so hard to get the right to use R.T. R.N. has become universal; I think the same thing should apply to R.T.—if it doesn't now, it will in time. I think it would be most unfortunate to make any change.

Mr. Doern—I am merely trying to present something here—to find some means to encourage these people to write the Canadian examinations.

Mr. Connell—I don't think we need this at all. We have a wonderful Society and I am proud to be registered and I will tell everybody and I don't need a paper to show.

Mr. Saunders—I agree with Mr. Connell. If there are going to be any changes at all, I think we should maintain the R.T. and, if necessary, bracket (Cn.) after it—to have some distinction of that sort.

Question called.

Mr. Connell—If this Resolution goes through does it mean that all old certificates will have to be changed?

Mr. Welch—If this Resolution goes through we have about 600 or more certificates out which will not jibe with the certificates that would then be needed. All in favour of the Resolution being accepted?

Resolution lost.

Resolution No. 4: Re Focal Spot Subscription Increase

Mr. Cartwright—I shall read the Resolution:

"WHEREAS costs of production of The Focal Spot have shown a steady increase in recent years and the Editor is particularly anxious not to curtail its size or further limit the number of illustrations, AND WHEREAS the revenue from advertising seems to have reached a stable point unlikely to be noteably increased;

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the subscription rates for Ordinary Members be raised from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per annum, commencing January 1st, 1951."

Like everything else the cost of production of The Focal Spot has increased in recent years. In 1944 when The Focal Spot was started our total cost for the year was $1,880. During the three years, 1945-'46 and '47, the annual costs were around $2,300. The circulation had almost doubled in this period which accounts for the increased cost over 1944. However, in 1948 the printer found it necessary to increase his charges, owing to the advancing cost of paper, ink and wages. So our 1948 cost went up to $2,700—$400 over the previous three years and $900 higher than our initial year. This was foreseen by the Editor in 1947 when, at the Saskatoon Convention, he came prepared to present a resolution such as is being presented to-day. However, as another resolution was being presented at that time advocating an increase in the membership dues, it was thought best to defer the matter of increasing the "Focal Spot" subscription rates for Ordinary Member until a later date. The subscription for non-members was, however, raised from $2.00 to $2.50, a resolution not being necessary for this.

This 1948 cost increase was rather alarming and in 1949 we managed by small economies, such as reducing the number of pages when possible and keeping a close watch on the number of illustrations, to bring the cost down to $2,560, a decrease of $140 from 1948, but still $260 over 1945-46-47.

We do not wish to have to keep down the number of cuts and the number of pages. We want to give you more articles, more pictures and more pages and within the limits of our relatively small Canadian population to give you a magazine you will be proud of and which can hold up its head with any of them in any country.

In addition to my desire to be able to publish all the worthwhile articles I receive is the French language angle. Our French-speaking members are asking for more articles in French. When a French article is printed I endeavour to enlarge the Journal so that the English-speaking members do not go short. One cannot, of course, add one page; we have to add a sheet of four pages or two sheets with eight pages. Every page we add costs approximately $10.00 more or $40.00 for a sheet of four pages.

We have to contend wih an eight per cent. sales tax on our cuts and printing and also have to pay duty on advertising cuts coming in from the United States. We also do not receive the full amount of the space rates on advertising as it is all handled by agencies which take their commission out before paying the bill.

(The Editor then quoted subscription rates and other details of comparable journals, all being appreciably higher than the present Focal Spot subscription.)

A quotation from the report of "The Canadian Nurse" journal seems appropriate at this time: "To publish any periodical to-day costs 65 to 75 per cent. more than the same issue in the same quantity cost in 1939. In an endeavour to maintain the same high quality of printing, each issue during 1949 was limited to 80 pages. Other expenditures were kept at a minimum also. Advertising, normally a solid source of income to a periodical, has been increasingly difficult to obtain in a steady quantity."

In conclusion I would like to point out that The Focal Spot has never cost the Canadian Society a penny. It was started with $300.00 loaned by the Ontario Society, which was repaid in the first or second year. As a matter of fact The Focal Spot is at present saving the Canadian Society some one hundred and fifty dollars a year by publishing the Registry at a cost of about $10.00 a page.

May I urge your favorable consideration and action in regard to the resolution now presented.

Mr. Welch—You have heard the Resolution. Are there any comments?

Mr. Connell—I am in favour of this increase. I can see it is needed. I class it as an essential. I think a big vote of thanks goes to the Editor. He does a lot of very hard work and does a good job.

Mr. Welch—There is no doubt of the value of our Focal Spot. We are very proud of it. We have an outstanding journal. It is recognized throughout the world. It is something we should be proud of. I would have no hesitation in passing such a resolution. We must keep it going and we must keep the standard of it up. Any discussion?

Question called.

All those in favour that The Focal Spot subscription be increased to $2.00 per member signified.

Carried.

The Report of the Historian was presented by Sister Edmund Campion.

Meeting adjourned.

MINUTES OF GENERAL BUSINESS SESSION OF THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF RADIOLOGICAL TECHNICIANS

Reconvened Saturday, September 9th, 1950, 10.45 a.m.

The President called the meeting to order.

Mr. Welch—I am going to call on Mr. Bodle to present the Board of Examiners Report.

Report of Board of Examiners

Mr. Bodle—I am presenting this Report on behalf of Dr. Macpherson who left for England to attend the International Congress. He intended to be here in person. His report reads as follows: Report read.

Mr. Bodle—I am very pleased to tell you our Board of Examiners now are financially solvent. I have a financial statement here to present to you. Things will go along very steadily from now on. Just one thing this year—the results were obtained a little earlier. We have two members of the Board in one city working together and that helps matters a lot.

Mr. Bodle submitted the Financial Statement of the Board of Examiners as follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
BOARD OF EXAMINERS, C.S.R.T.
STATEMENT OF CONDITION AS AT JAN. 31, 1950

Assets:	
Cash in Royal Bank	$ 188.98
	$ 188.98
Liabilities and Net Worth:	
Liabilities	Nil
Net Worth	$ 188.98
	$ 188.98

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS, JAN. 31, 1950 TO JUNE 30, 1950

Cash receipts for exam fees		$ 340.06
Less:		
Returned to Sask. Society	$ 7.00	
Returned to Man. Society	13.50	
Returned to Nova Scotia Society	8.25	
Returned to B.C. Society	21.15	
Cheque returned by Bank but since collected and included in cash receipts	5.18	
Payment for typing—Miss Almeda Chestnut	5.00	
		60.08
Net Cash Receipts		$ 279.98

Disbursements:	
Printing Examinations	$ 47.29
Sundry	1.05
Postage	2.66
Express on Exam Papers	10.85
Papers and Carbons	4.75
Gift to Sister Rose Agnes	29.92
Typewriter	45.00
Exchange	1.71
To set up petty cash fund	10.00
	$ 153.23
Cash Reconciliation:	
Balance in Bank—Jan. 31st, 1950	$ 188.98
Add net cash receipts	279.98
	$ 468.96
Deduct cash disbursements	153.23
	$ 315.73
Books:	
Cash in Bank, plus $10.00 petty cash fund	$ 315.73
Bank:	
Bank Statement	$ 315.73

(Sgd.) Frances Taylor.

Moved by Mr. Collins and seconded by Miss Harley that the Report of the Board of Examiners be accepted, and that appreciation be expressed to the Board of Examiners.

Motion carried.

Report of Committee on Armed Services Commissions

Mr. Welch—I believe the Secretary has the report sent from that Committee.

Mr. Stirling read the report as follows:

In presenting this report we would like to stress that this is merely a progress report, as there was some lapse of time between the last General Meeting and the time a Committee finally accepted an appointment. Approaching the question of obtaining some commissioned ranks for registered technicians in the Armed Services, this presented first a problem as to which source of authority should be consulted, secondly the fact that the three services vary in their method of filling senior vacancies in the establishment of technical personnel such as Laboratory and X-Ray Technicians and Physiotherapists, etc.

In questioning the American Society regarding what action, if any, they had taken on this particular problem, we received a reply that they have a Committee working on this problem at present but so far have had no results.

It was suggested to us that this resolution be presented before the Canadian Medical Defence Association as a means of having the most direct and effective action taken. We are now awaiting the response from this appeal.

This Committee is prepared to carry on with further investigation, if it is the desire of this Meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
Ethel McCracken (Chairman).
John L. Welch (Member).
Mrs. M. Stewart (Member).

Mr. Welch—I might state that the Committee has been recommended to carry on this work.

Moved by Mr. Saunders and seconded by Mr. Kathrens that the Report of the Committee on Armed Services be accepted.

Motion carried.

Report of the Committee on Reciprocity

Mr. Bodle—

Mr. Chairman, this report is not complete. We have as yet received no word from the British Society as to their reaction to our proposal. We have a letter from the American Society to our proposals—part of which is personal, so I will just read the business portion, with your permission. We sent certain proposals to be presented to the American Registry which were taken up at their meeting in Columbus in June. The proposal was not for a set reciprocity agreement, but an interchange or mutual arrangement of certificates to enable a member of this Society crossing the border to work to obtain registration in the American Register, thus making him available as a member of the American Society without any difficulty.

In our own Society we have no separate Register outside the C.S.R.T. In United States it is different. The Registry Board is a separate entity quite apart, having

nothing to do with the Society whatever. The Society operates under a State Charter. The Registry operates under a Federal Charter. The requirements for examinations are that you must pass the Registry exams and you must be in good standing with the Registry.

The reply I have here indicates interest in such an affiliation. "As I see it, such a plan would mean that a Canadian technician, having passed your examinations, would submit our usual application form with the number of his Canadian Registration, and will pay our fee of $7.00. He would be certified by our Board if everything was in order." It would work similarly in the reverse direction. They are quite in favour of this agreement. We have no intention whatever of allowing a Canadian technician who receives his training and who is working in Canada to write the American exams in preference to our own. We set a deadline on that in 1944. We still have requests for membership on the strength of the American Registry. However, if any of our members crossing the border to work wish to become registered in the American Society, they can do so by applying in the proper manner and presenting their credentials.

There is some reply necessary to this letter. A similar approach has been made to the British Society. I have written Mr. Paul Frederick who has taken care of the part. With your permission, we will leave this part of the matter to be dealt with and the rest can be reported at a later date or held by the Executive. I personally contacted some of the officers of the American Society and spent quite a bit of time on it, but the necessary action must come from our Society if anything is to be done.

Mr. Welch—You have heard the Report on Reciprocity. What is your desire? Are there any comments or further suggestions?

Mr. Bodle—The onus is on the Canadian Society now.

Mr. Cheffins—What is our part in that deal? They are apparently willing to accept our applicants on our certificate. I think we should act on that immediately. I think it is a very splendid idea. How do we stand with the American Society? How are we going to accept them under a similar system?

Mr. Bodle—I think we should accept their applicants and put them through the same way, without examination, on the agreement that they abide by the usual things.

Mr. Smith—We have a great number of technicians who will be affected by this in British Columbia. They have their American prior to 1944.

Mr. Bodle—According to our regulations they are acceptable.

Mr. Welch—We are now dealing with the present situation. The question is whether we will accept reciprocity with the American Association.

Mr. Bodle—I think this is not a straight reciprocity agreement. It is simply a mutual recognition of qualifications.

Mr. Welch—That is what is being asked for in our Society; particularly by some Member-Societies more than others and that is what led up to the formation of your Committee.

Mr. Olafson—There is one question which rises out of this agreement. Will the tenure of the R.T. recognition—will that expire when the Canadian comes back to Canada or vice versa, the American back to the States, or will that technician retain the R.T. with respect to that Board?

Mr. Bodle—As long as he keeps himself in good standing with the Registry, once he has been recognized—he could pay his membership dues to both Societies.

Mr. Hunt—I would like to inquire as to the section under the current Constitution through which the American registrants can be admitted to the Canadian organization.

Mr. Bodle—Section 8, clause (b): "That he is a radiological technician working in an ethical manner and is a member in good standing of a Member-Society." If he has been recognized by the American Society and we agree to recognize their qualifications, he can become a member of our Society by becoming a member of the Member-Society of the province he comes into.

Mr. Smith—They would of necessity have to become members of the B.C. Society?

Mr. Doern—They can also become members under Section (c), though I would prefer to have them come under the first one, coming through the Member-Society.

Mr. Doern—I would like to move that we instruct the Reciprocity Committee to act on our behalf and complete the arrangements with the American Society as suggested and the details be turned over to the Secretary-Treasurer's office.

Mr. Bodle—I do not think that would work. This request must be a formal one made by the Society, not the Committee. The Committee were only appointed to inquire into this matter. Action must be taken by the officers of the Society.

Mr. Doern's motion was seconded by Mr. Cheffins.

Mr. Bodle—You will understand that if action is taken now by your Executive, it will ultimately finish up with the American Society. This doesn't include the British Society as yet because we haven't completed any agreement with them.

Question called. Motion carried.

Mr. Welch—I will call on Mr. Smith to submit the Report on behalf of the Lapel Pin Committee.

Report of the Lapel Pin Committee

Submitted by Mr. Mel Smith as follows:

Since the issuing of the last Annual Report, your Committee has distributed an additional fifty Lapel Pins, one Lady's Style Gold Ring, and two Lady's Silver Rings. After all expenses relative to the cost and distribution of these articles had been met a surplus of $9.10 remained to be credited to Society funds. Added to the previous figure of the last report this makes a total of 267 Lapel Pins and three Lady's Style Rings distributed by this

Committee. Total credit to the Society's funds from this source has been $29.34.

An advertisement displaying the various style rings and Lapel Pins was run in the Spring issue of the "Focal Spot" and this ad also appears in the current issue of the journal.

In a recent letter to your Society Secretary, your Chairman of the Lapel Pin Committee suggested taking advantage of an offer from the jewellers who manufacture these pins and rings to receive orders direct from the members, rather than having to send these through the previous channels. The advantages of such proposal were fully outlined in this letter and briefly were as follows:

1. Elimination of considerable, apparently no longer necessary, correspondence.
2. Less delay to members in receiving their Lapel Pin or Ring, when ordered.
3. Reduction of fifty cents in cost of Lapel Pins to members purchasing these. (This cost being formerly necessary to cover cost of correspondence and mailing charges under the present system of distribution.)

If the proposal meets with official approval it will mean that in future members desiring to purchase either C.S.-R.T. Rings or Lapel Pins will send their orders direct to the jewellers, and not to the Chairman of this Committee, as in the past; also the cost of Lapel Pins would be dropped $2.00 instead of the previous $2.50. Your Committee feels that the majority of members contemplating purchase of these Lapel Pins have already done so, and believe that this Lapel Pin Project has been quite a successful Society venure; and are happy to have played a small part in bringing this about. We are also certain that members wishing to purchase these in the future may expect every courtesy and consideration when ordering these articles direct from the jewellers.

In conclusion we would like to thank the Secretaries of the various Member-Societies for their co-operation and assistance in furthering this project, and also to thank the individual members for their patience in waiting for arrival of their orders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LAPEL PIN COMMITTEE, C.S.R.T.
R. E. Gore, R.T., Chairman.
S. Mel Smith, R.T., Member.

TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF LAPEL PINS TO VARIOUS MEMBER-SOCIETIES

Member-Socitay	Ladies' Pins	Men's Buttons	Total
British Columbia	37	10	47
Alberta	29	18	47
Saskatchewan	18	10	28
Manitoba	29	10	39
Ontario	21	5	26
Quebec	30	4	34
New Brunswick	26	9	35
Nova Scotia	10	1	11
Totals	200	67	267

Three Lady's Style Rings (1 Gold, 2 Silver) purchased by members of the Nova Scotia Member-Society.

Mr. Welch—I may state in reference to this report, this has been considered by the Board of Directors at a recent meeting and action has been taken along the lines suggested by the Chairman of this Committee. The point came up in reference to applying direct to the jewellers, the possibility of someone getting a pin to which they are not entitled and arrangements are being made to cover that. In future a certificate will be forwarded by the Registrar at the time the certificate is sent out authorizing the jeweller to supply a pin to the new members. The older members who have not purchased a pin yet and wish to do so, will have to write to Miss Creelman to get the necessary form with their registration number indicated thereon, for the protection of the Society.

Moved by Mr. Beattey and seconded by Mr. Cheffins that the Report of the Lapel Pin Committee be adopted.

Motion carried.

The Report of the Committee on Unionism

Read by Mr. P. E. Hunt.

Mr. Welch—Thank you, Mr. Hunt. You have heard a very firm, concise report on that very important question. There are some very definite recommendations made in the report—in the summary. We should take action on that.

FINANCIAL REFORT—LAPEL PIN COMMITTEE
AUGUST 31, 1950

Credits:

Lapel Fins, 50 at $2.50	$ 125.00
Rings:	
(a) Lady's Style Gold Rings, 1 at $14.50	14.50
(b) Lady's Style Silver Rings, 2 at $4.50	9.00
Total	$ 148.50

Debits:

Jewellers' Bill:	
(a) 50 Pins at $2.00 each	$ 100.00
(b) 1 Lady's Style Gold Ring	14.50
(c) 2 Lady's Style Silver Rings at $4.50	9.00
Postage, Mailing Charges, oMney Orders to Jewellers, etc.	13.50
Stationery (onion skin paper)	1.50
Exchange on Cheques	.90
	$ 139.40
Total Credits	$ 148.50
Total Debits	139.40
Balance	$ 9.10

Mr. Hunt has moved the adoption of his report. Seconded by Miss K. Creelman.

Mr. Welch—The summary of that report is the meat of the whole thing. They have laid down and suggested very definite recommendations which, I believe, if carried out will be all this assembly requires at the present time. I would like to stress one point that they bring up, that this be referred to the Member-Societies to take action. That will mean that delegates and directors going back to their Member-Societies will have to take some very definite action on the recommendations of this Committee. It is a very important matter. Any comments on this right now? There isn't the time to fully discuss the details of it. I think the summary covers the whole thing. If we accept this report we agree to take the action as suggested by the Committee. As far as the setting of policy where the recommendations are concerned, the Board of Directors, through the Secretary, will keep you primed up on what is being done and not being done.

Question called. Motion carried.

The Saskatchewan Resolution (No. 2) Was Then Again Brought Before the Meeting for Consideration

Mr. Connell—This resolution from Saskatchewan dealt with the Revised Rules and Regulations that were sent out in November of last year and in the revised regulations we find, in Saskatchewan, that no mention of the 4-year training plan was mentioned. We all know and it has been discussed at previous meetings that it is the desire of the Examining Board that this 4-year plan should be discontinued as soon as possible. We have a number of students—8 to 10, that are affected by this. With these rules and regulations as we understand them to be, these students cannot write after January 1st, 1953, so that I would like some assurance and help from this meeting to see that these students will be able to write and have this 4-year plan extended.

Mr. Welch—If Mr. Connell wishes to qualify his request by giving you a definite date on that—

Mr. Connell—I have an amendment here which would settle it for me very satisfactorily if I can take this back to my group in Saskatchewan and I hope it will help all the members in the other Societies:

That student technicians who are unable to meet their requirements under the Revised Rules and Regulations and must train under the 4-year period be admitted for examination up to and including the November sittings of 1954.

Mr. Bodle—I think that date is too far ahead. These regulations have been dated for at least another four years.

Miss Campbell—I agree with Mr. Bodle.

(Ed. Note: The discussion again became lengthy and we can only quote the substance here—in selected extracts.)

Dr. Gill—I have a letter here from Dr. Petrie, President of the Canadian Association. Here it is plainly stated that after January 1st, 1953, all candidates shall have had two years' training under a Radiologist certified by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. This means that after January, 1951, all technicians must train under a qualified Radiologist for two years. This question was fully discussed and it was my impression that it was unanimously agreed to drop the 4-year clause. That was approved at the Quebec meeting. It should be dropped off immediately.

Mr. Welch—It was Dr. Petrie's suggestion. We were fully in agreement with it. I have had correspondence about it. There was no definite action taken to implement the suggestion. That has been a source of worry. We have checked all correspondence, gone through the Business Sessions and we can find no record where this particular question was definitely settled. We all agreed on it—no argument about that—and in correspondence with Dr. Petrie fairly recently and, as a matter of fact, on the phone, he realized himself then that possibly, whilst we were in agreement in Halifax, there was no definite action taken and it was his desire that this Convention finalize the matter and put it on the official record.

Mr. Hunt—All we are concerned with is that those students who have been admitted under the 4-year plan are not discriminated against. That is all we are concerned about. We know there are some in British Columbia, a couple in Alberta and all over Canada. If that little group wil be taken care of by this Board of Examiners, that it all we need, if we have that assurance. There will be no more students admitted and we would ask that all Member-Societies take that same attitude.

Mr. Bodle—That is the proper solution. It is very necessary that this thing be finalized and all Member-Societies be informed through their Secretary and be brought before their meetings. It is a headache for the Board of Examiners. The regulation was made, approved and is in print and we won't have any regulations if we don't put them in force. When these applications come in—an individual case that is affected by this ruling should be accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of this Society.

Mr. Welch—I am going to ask Mr. Hunt if he would be prepared to cover that particular phase of the question. It will finalize it and what we want is a motion to cover the present students training under the old 4-year plan.

Mr. Connell withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Hunt—I would move that students currently training under a 4-year plan be admitted to examination at the proper time but that no candidates be admitted to examination after this date under that 4-year plan.

Seconded by Mr. Doerne.

Question called. Motion carried.

Mr. Bodle—May I urge that the Member-Societies be notified as soon as possible officially through the Secretary of the Member-Societies.

Teachers' Syllabus

Mr. Welch—I would like to inform you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the Teachers' Syllabus compiled by the Committee who were appointed and worked on this from the Canadian Association of Radiologists has been accepted by the Board of Directors, culminating about five years of work. We have at the Board of Directors' Meeting expressed our appreciation to this Committee. Dr. Petrie has done a large amount of work on it during the past years. It has been taken up with our good friend, Dr. Gill, who has been working along with him and other members in the East who got together. We are not going into the question of this now. It has been adopted. It is an excellent Teachers' Syllabus and it will be published in due course.

Moved by Mr. Hunt and seconded by Mr. Smith that the verbal report submitted by Mr. Hunt on behalf of the Committee on Technical Training be accepted.

Motion carried.

1951 Convention

Mr. Welch—With regard to our next Convention. We are trying to make arrangements to have the next Annual General Meeting at Winnipeg.

Report of Committee on Technical Training

Mr. Hunt—Mr. Chairman, there is no prepared report from your Comittee on Technical Training. Some work was done by the member of the Committee in Ontario, Miss Hayward, in connection with the publication of text books. The Chairman's part on the Educational Committee was limited to preparing a digest of currently operating training centres and an attempt was made to correlate in this the existing training plans and to sumarize the hours given to the various subjects and all the details which concern any training plan. The information is too scanty to have value this year, so I would ask that this verbal report of the Committee be accepted.

Incoming President

Mr. Welch—With regard to the election of your new President, I am very happy to be able to report that Mr. William Doern of Winnipeg is your incoming President. (Applause.)

Mr. Doern—I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you for the confidence you have placed in me and I can assure you that I will do my very best to uphold the very high standards that have been set by my predecessors.

Mr. Welch—I know I do not have to ask the members to give Mr. Doern the support you have given to his predecessors, as you have always done. I would like to see go on record an expression of appreciation to the host of the Member-Societies who has put on this wonderful Convention here in this beautiful, sunny city here in Vancouver. I think you will all agree with me that the B.C. Society have really gone all out to make this Convention what I think personally has been really a wonderful success.

Mr. Cheffins—Mr. Chairman, as the official delegate from the Province of Quebec, and from one who has travelled a long way by road to get here—some three thousand miles—I would like to express the deepest and most sincere thanks that the Province of Quebec can give to Vancouver—to the British Columbia Society for their hospitality, friendship, entertainment and everything that has been done to make this Convention what it has been. I cannot say anything more. All of us have enjoyed it, we have all had a good time here and I am sure that all the other Member-Societies will join me in a very hearty vote of thanks.

Seconded by Miss Harley. Unanimously and heartily endorsed by all.

Miss Campbell—I would like to express our appreciation to the C.A.R. for what they have done. This curriculum is something we have been striving for for many years.

Seconded by Mr. Beattey. Hearty applause.

Dr. Gill—I thank you very much for your appreciation. May I say that you will find in all Radiologists their co-operation and their admiration for the excellent work that you do and the work that has been done. I was most impressed and fascinated by the hard work that your members are putting into your organization. We shall show our appreciation of that.

Sister Campion—I would like to move a vote of thanks to the out-going President.

Hearty applause.

Mr. Stirling—I think Sister Campion should be informed that we did that very beautifully last night.

Mr. Welch—I appreciate Sister Campion's vote. It was expressed in a very nice manner last night. I have a very nice desk set which is going to sit in front of me every night and remind me of the pleasant association I have enjoyed.

Motion made for adjournment.

Meeting adjourned 12.00 noon.

Continued from page 156

Miss Margaret Gates, also of the above hospital, has taken a position in the State of Idaho. That is the land of the Big Potato, and we hope also of Big Salaries.

Miss Janet Strickland, formerly of Edmonton, and more recently at the Vancouver General Hospital, has accepted a position at the Royal Jubilee Hospital in Victoria.

Miss Jeanne Tellier, formerly of Winnipeg, has also recently taken a position at the same hospital.

Rather looks as if our B.C. climate was coaxing the people from the wide open spaces out to the tree crowned Pacific Coast. Well, good luck to all the above movers.

Just because the Treasurer is laid up, our members are not to think that they don't have to pay their 1950 dues! Goodness gracious, No! Better get on the Bank Wagon and pay up. 1951 ain't so far away.

—W. Q. STIRLING, R.T.,
SubEditor.

MANITOBA DIVISION
C.S.R.T.

The Fall activities of the Manitoba Division got under way with a supper meeting on October 11th at the Medical Arts Club Rooms. Some fifty members were in attendance and since this was the first get-together since Spring there was much exchange of flood anecdotes and reports on holiday activities.

President, Mrs. Olga Backhouse, presided and called for an introduction of each member present. It was interesting to note some new faces at the meeting and to each of these new members we extend a hearty welcome.

Mr. Bill Doern was congratulated upon his election as President of the Dominion Society. We in Manitoba feel honored to have one of our members serve in such a responsible capacity.

Mr. Doern reported on the highlights of the Vancouver Convention and announced the 1951 Convention would be held in Winnipeg September 12-15.

Plans are already under way to make this a memorable occasion. The Royal Alexandra Hotel in Winnipeg has been engaged. Committees have been set up and you are urged to watch this column in the next issue for the names of Committee chairmen, especially those who will be responsible for papers and exhibits.

A discussion on a revised Constitution and By-laws was quickly dispensed with and the Constitution adopted, due to the foresight of our enterprising Executive who mailed copies to each member for study thirty days in advance of this meeting.

We were happy at Mr. Doern's announcement that one of our original members, Mr. C. J. Bodle, has been honored with a Life Membership in the Dominion Society. Congratulations, Mr. Bodle!

Cupid has been at work among our ranks and to the following members, who have in recent weeks entered into matrimony, we wish every happiness: Phyllis Longmuir, Alice Gray, Shirley Ingram, Donalda Deroche and Marjorie Cooper.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Jim Zashley on the birth of a son and to Mr. and Mrs. Labossier (nee Lavallee) on the birth of a daughter. Future Technicians?

We are looking forward to our next meeting, November 8th, which will be held at the St. Boniface Sanatorium on the kind invitation of Sister Blais and her staff.

See you all in Winnipeg next September!

—CATHERINE COULSON, R.T.,
Sub-Editor.

NEW BRUNSWICK SOCIETY OF X-RAY TECHNICIANS

A regular meeting of the New Brunswick Society of X-Ray Technicians was held at the Saint John General Hospital on September 30, 1950. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The treasurer's report showed a bank balance of $208.39. There were no reports from other committees. It was moved by Sister deLillis and seconded by Miss Creelman that Mr. Darrell Liston be added to the Constitution Committee in place of Mr. John McNair who recently went to Ontario.

The question concerning salaries was again discussed. Another letter had been written to the Maritime Hospitals Association and it was decided to await results of contacting this association. It was moved by Sister deLellis that a circular letter be written to all superintendents of the hospitals in New Brunswick informing them that all x-ray technicians who eventually intend to become members of the C.S.R.T. must receive their training under a certified radiologist after January 1951. This was seconded by Paul Nadeau.

Mr. William Beatteay gave a detailed report of the Annual Convention of the Canadian Society of Radiological Technicians which he attended as our official delegate. This report included regulations concerning transference of membership. It was decided that a technician moving from the province to another would pay his or her dues in the province to which he or she transfers. Another problem that was brought before the convention was the question of the official delegate and the director. This was left to the discretion of the Provincial Society but the C.S.R.T. would prefer that they be two separate representatives.

It was decided that the next regular meeting would be held at St. Joseph's Hospital. The business meeting was then adjourned on a motion made by Darrell Liston. This was seconded by Sister deLellis.

Following the business meeting Dr. W. A. Farrell gave an instructive and entertaining lecture on "Special Procedures". He illustrated his talk with films. A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Farrell on behalf of the Society by Paul Nadeau. Refreshments were then served and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

—MARY HOWES, R.T.
Sub-Editor.

NOVA SCOTIA SOCIETY OF RADIOGRAPHERS

At first glance, there seems to be no news at all from Nova Scotia. The Cape Breton Section had an interesting meeting September 25 but the Halifax section at the time of going to press is just on the eve of a meeting. Meanwhile, all members have been informed of the more important items dealt with at the C.S.R.T. Convention, by means of a circular letter from their delegate.

The Nova Scotia Division is still not quite accustomed to its new Constitution and By-laws which were adopted this summer. It is expected that it will take the better part of the current year to set in motion its several new provisions.

Plans are even now in formation for our 1951 Annual Meeting, which promises to be most interesting. The Refresher Course is being aroused from its two-year rest, so, if any mem-

bers have favorite subjects to present, or problems they would like discussed, please communicate with your President, Mr. Murdoch McLean, R.T., at City of Sydney Hospital.

Considerable interest is being shown in the training of technicians, as evidenced by the large number of inquiries about training facilities and requirements received by the various teaching hospitals. This term there is quite a representative group of six young ladies trying the C.S.R.T. Examinations, from various parts in the province. And that brings to mind a calamity that almost occurred . . . will Student Members planning to write Examinations in May or November PLEASE notify their Secretary, March first or September first, as the case may be, so that applications may be processed and sent on to the Examing Board? We do try to keep a list—but it is so easy to overlook a name by accident. We were pleased to be able to assist a few members in obtaining positions, permanent or temporary, during this past Summer. Please continue to register if unemployed, and we will do our best to make connections between the "help wanted" and "positions wanted". It would also be helpful in this connection, to let your Secretary know if you plan to resign from your present position —someone else might be given an opportunity to apply. Thank you!

Our new By-laws provide for a subscription to "The Focal Spot" for every member. After all, "the Society's first asset is a well-informed membership".

—SISTER EDMUND CAMPION, R.T.
Secretary.

ONTARIO SOCIETY OF RADIOGRAPHERS

On Saturday afternoon, September 16, 1950, a Special General Meeting of the Ontario Society of Radiographers was held at Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, to deal with a resolution put forth at the last Annual Meeting. Under the chairmanship of President John Collins, R.T., the meeting opened with a reading of the notice calling the meeting, and containing this resolution: "To conform with the by-laws and regulations of the Canadian Society of Radiological Technicians, certain current by-laws of the Ontario Society will have to be amended and/or revised. Such by-laws are concerned with the training period for technicians. I therefore present a notice of motion to this effect, that the present period of three years of training be changed to read two years, and that a Special General Meeting be called to put this change into effect." (Signed: F. G. Reason, R.T.) Mr. Collins explained that as the C.S.R.T. regulations require two-year student training, our constitution should be in accordance, and that it was within our rights to amend the constitution at this meeting. Following short discussion adoption of the resolution was moved by Mrs. Mary Cameron, R.T., seconded by Miss Margaret Bartram, R.T., and passed.

Mr. Collins pointed out that certain other by-laws should be altered to be in agreement with the C.S.R.T. Constitution and asked for a notice of motion to carry this out at the next Annual Meeting. The following was moved by Mr. D. Sage, R.T.: "To conform with the by-laws and regulations of the Canadian Society of Radiological Technicians, certain current by-laws of the Ontario Society of Radiographers will have to be amended, and/or, revised. I therefore present notice of motion to this effect, that these by-laws be amended, and/or revised at the next Annual Meeting of the Society."

Mr. Collins reported that a new curriculum prepared by the special board composed of representatives of the Canadian Association of Radiologists and Canadian Society of Radiological Technicians had been adopted at the recent C.S.R.T. Annual Meeting. He outlined some of the regulations which provoked much comment. It was felt by the general assembly that, if possible, the curriculum should be pub-

lished in the Focal Spot for the benefit of the general membership.

Following adjournment of the business meeting a supper was served in the spacious and airy staff dining room. The delicious meal served in pleasant surroundings relieved our minds of serious discussion and prepared us for the more relaxed atmosphere of the Sectional Meeting which started at 7.30.

This evening session of the Central Section O.S.R. under the chairmanship of Mr. Bob McCaw, R.T., comprised technical papers and moving pictures and was held in the large lecture room of Sunnybrook Memorial Hospital. Prior to the technical part of the program the Ontario President, Mr. John Collins, gave an interesting descriptive talk on the recent Dominion Convention in Vancouver which he attended as Ontario Director. The technical session then opened with a paper on Radiography of Children by Mr. Les Cartwright, R.T. Mr. Lou Staniszewski, R.T., followed with a talk on Radiography of the Sinuses using the anatomical rather than the angle method of positioning. Unfortunately Mr. Jack Guthrie, R.T., who was to have spoken on the Lateral Decubitus Position in Gall Bladder Radiography, was unable to be present. The recently completed colored movie on Radiography of the Cervical Spine, produced at Sunnybrook under the direction of Dr. Desmond Burke and Mr. Bob McCaw, R.T., was then screened with an instructive sound-track commentary by Dr. Burke and following this the evening was brought to an entertaining conclusion with a colored movie on "Railroading."

We have received greetings from Walter Whitehouse, R.T., who recently moved to California. He is enjoying it very much there. His address is c/o Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara.

—JANE MARTIN, R.T.

EASTERN SECTION

The Fall Meeting of the Eastern Section of the Ontario Society of Radiographers will be held in the Amphitheatre of the Pathology Building, Ottawa Civic Hospital, on Saturday afternoon, November 18th, commencing at 3.00 p.m.

The following program has been arranged:

1. "Superficial X-Ray Therapy of Tinea Capitis". Miss Frances Garnett, R.N., R.T. Ottawa Civic Hospital.

2. "Charts Used in the X-Ray Department". Mr. R. A. McCaw, R.T., Sunnybrook Memorial Hospital, Toronto.

3. "Radiography of the Lumbar Spine". (Movie). Department of Veterans' Affairs, Sunnybrook Memorial Hospital, Toronto.

4. "Report on C.S.R.T. Annual Meeting". Mr. John Collins, R.T., President O.S.R.

A prize of $5.00 will be given for the best radiograph of a normal knee, A.P. and lateral views only, taken with intensifying screens with or without Bucky diaphragm.

—K. E. HALL, R.T.,
Chairman, Eastern Division.

QUEBEC SOCIETY OF X-RAY TECHNICIANS

The Quebec Society had two official representatives at the Convention. Miss Donalda Campbell, R.N., R.T., C.S.R.T. Director and Mr. Cheffins. Also from the Quebec Society were Miss Germaine Violette, Vice-President, and Miss Madeleine Archambault. Miss Campbell and Miss Violette flew to Vancouver, while Miss Archambault made the trip by automobile, her previous plans being somewhat shattered by the railway strike. However she was able to make the return trip according to schedule visiting Victoria, Seattle, Jasper, Banff and other places of interest on the way home. Miss Violette and Miss Campbell also enjoyed this little vacation jaunt with Miss Archambault. Also attending the Convention from Montreal were Dr. Guillaume Gill of the Radium Institute, Montreal, and Mr. George Jackson from

Continued on page 210

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The first meeting of the Quebec Society for the season 1950-1951 was held at the Royal Edward Laurentian Sanatorium at Ste. Agathe-des-Monts, Que., on Saturday afternoon, September 30th. Same sixty members turned out, travelling by chartered bus and private car. It was a wonderful day and the beautiful colours of the Laurentian foliage were displayed in all the glory and splendour of early Fall. The Society was welcomed to the Institute by Mr. Henry Meadus, R. T.

Miss Jean Harris, R.T., of the Montreal Neurological Institute, presented a very excellent paper on Encephalography, illustrated with some very fine films. The meeting then adjourned for tea—a sumptuous meal generously provided by the hospital authorities, much enjoyed and appreciated by all. Our most sincere thanks go to Mr. Meadus and his associates for their great hospitality. Being such a warm and beautiful afternoon the group re-assembled on the grassy slopes of the hospital grounds, the balance of the meeting being held in the open air. The Convention reports were given by Miss Campbell and Mr. Cheffins, translations in French being read by Miss Violette.

Many members spent the evening in Ste. Agathe enjoying the splendours of its lake and mountains.

The Society much regrets the resignation of Miss McHardy from the office of Registrar, in fact it very much regrets the resignation of Miss McHardy 'period'. Miss McHardy leaves for London, Ontario, very shortly. We wish her every success in her new field. In the meantime, Miss Verna Petrie, closely associated with Miss McHardy at the Western Division of the General Hospital for several years, will carry on the work of Registrar.

1951 is our Anniversary Year and we are looking forward to a 'banner' season, hoping that every member will be prepared to do his or her share in promoting the welfare of the Provincial Society.

—ALBERT R. CHEFFINS, R.T.,
President.

LA SOCIETE DES TECHNICIANS EN R.X. DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC

Les vacances sont finies dommage . . . J'espère que tous ont passé de belles vacances, et tous hont heureux de reprendre le travail.

Quand a moi je suis arrivée juste a temps pour assister au départ de notre Vice-Présidente Mlle Germaine Violette, R.N.R.T., qui grâce a la générosité des Drs Jutras et Langlois s'envolait sur "un quatre moteur de la Trans Canada Air Lines" pour Vancouver à la 8ième Convention Annuelle de la C.S.R.T. le 6-7-8-9 Septembre, inutile de vous, décrire le bonheur et l'enthousiasme du départ? Elle est revenue après une absence de trois semaines enchantée de sa Iere Convention, des bons amis recontrés là-bas des beaux paysages, enfin de tout? . . .

Miss Donalda Campbell, R.N., R.T., Directeur Provincial et déléguée par la Société Canadienne et la Compagnie Canada Car.

M. Albert Cheffins R.T. Président était délégué par la Société des Technicians de Québec.

Mlle Madeleine Archambault R.T. membre de l'Executif fut délégué par l'Institut Bruchesie.

M. Georges Jackson Membre Associé était aussi a la Convention à Vancouver L'Association des Radiologistes nous fit le grand honneur de déléguér les Dr. Guillaume Gill Radiologiste de l'Hotel-Dieu de Sorel, et de L'Institut du Radium, nommé r?cemment au bureau de direction des Techniciens en R.X.; nous sommes certains que les intérets des techniciens sont entre bonnes mains. Comme vous voyez Québec fut très bien représenté.

Le 27 septembre avait lieu la Iière assembl?e régulière de L'année tenue au Royal Edward Laurentien Hospital à Ste Agathe, voyage bien agréable dans la splendeur des Laurtentides parées d'un beau coloris Roux pour cette occasion.

M. Meadus R.T. souhaita la plus cordiale bienvenue au nom du Dr. Phelps absent.

M. Cheffins Président donna un rapport d?-taillé et très intéressant de la 8iéme Convention tenus à Vancouver; Mlle G. Violette Vice-Présidente lu la traduction francaise.

Miss Donalda Campbell Directeur Provincial parla de la Convention de son voyage a Seattle U.S. ou elle assista avec Mlle Archambault et Mlle Violette a une assemblée réguliére des techniciens en R.X.

Après l'assemblée un délicieux gouter nous fut servi, merci aux autorit?s du Sanatorium de Ste Agathe et à M. Meadus.

Nos sincères condoléances a notre compagne étudiante en technique radiologique Gde B. Des Lauriers qui eu la douleur de perdre son Père.

Tour nos voeux de bonheur à Mme. Victor Demers, Lucienne Bégin R.T. de L'Hospital St-Francois D'Assise de Quebec.

Aussi nos sincères félicitations au Dr. Jean Pierre Jean Radiologiste pour sa belle nomination a la Direction du service de Radiologie à l'Hopital Herbert Reddy Mem. Bonne chance Dr. Jean . . . n'oubliez pas complètement l'Hotel Dieu.

—ALICE PAQUIN, R.N., R.T.,
Sub-Editor.

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SASKATCHEWAN SOCIETY OF X-RAY TECHNICIANS

Congratulations to the following successful candidates in the May C.S.R.T. examination:

Mr. Stanley Dahl, Medical Arts Clinic, Regina.

Mr. Harold Dickey, Union Hospital, Kerrobert.

Miss Irene Domes, Medical Arts Clinic, Regina.

Mr. Ronald Hodges, City Hospital, Saskatoon.

Miss Kathleen McDougall, Grey Nun's Hospital, Regina.

Mr. Lorne Winter, General Hospital, Moose Jaw.

Miss Ethel Wylie, Lady Minto Hospital, Melfort.

Miss Elizabeth O'Leary, St. Joseph General Hospital, Estevan.

The first Fall meeting of the Regina Branch was held at the Grey Nun's Hospital, Regina, on Thursday, Oct. 19th, 1950, the Moose Jaw technicians making a very special effort to be in attendance.

The meeting was successfully carried out under the direction of the President, Mr. Doug. Penley. A very good selection of films, obtained from Mr. Jim Connell, was presented and immediately after, the meeting proceeded with the election of new officers for the coming year. Of course, as if by magic, our dear little friend Sister Hopcraft did not fail to "top off" the small gathering by the wonderful lunch which she produced.

With such a real good start, we hope that the technicians will continue to display their wonderful spirit and that each one will contribute, in their own way, to promote the interest of all.

—SISTER M. ROSAIRE, R.T.,
Sub-Editor.

MOOSE JAW: Hearty congratulations go out from the x-ray staff of Providence Hospital to Mrs. Ron Scotton, formerly Miss Jean Houghton, whose lovely wedding took place July 4, 1950. Although we are sorry to see Jean go away, we wish her the best of everything.

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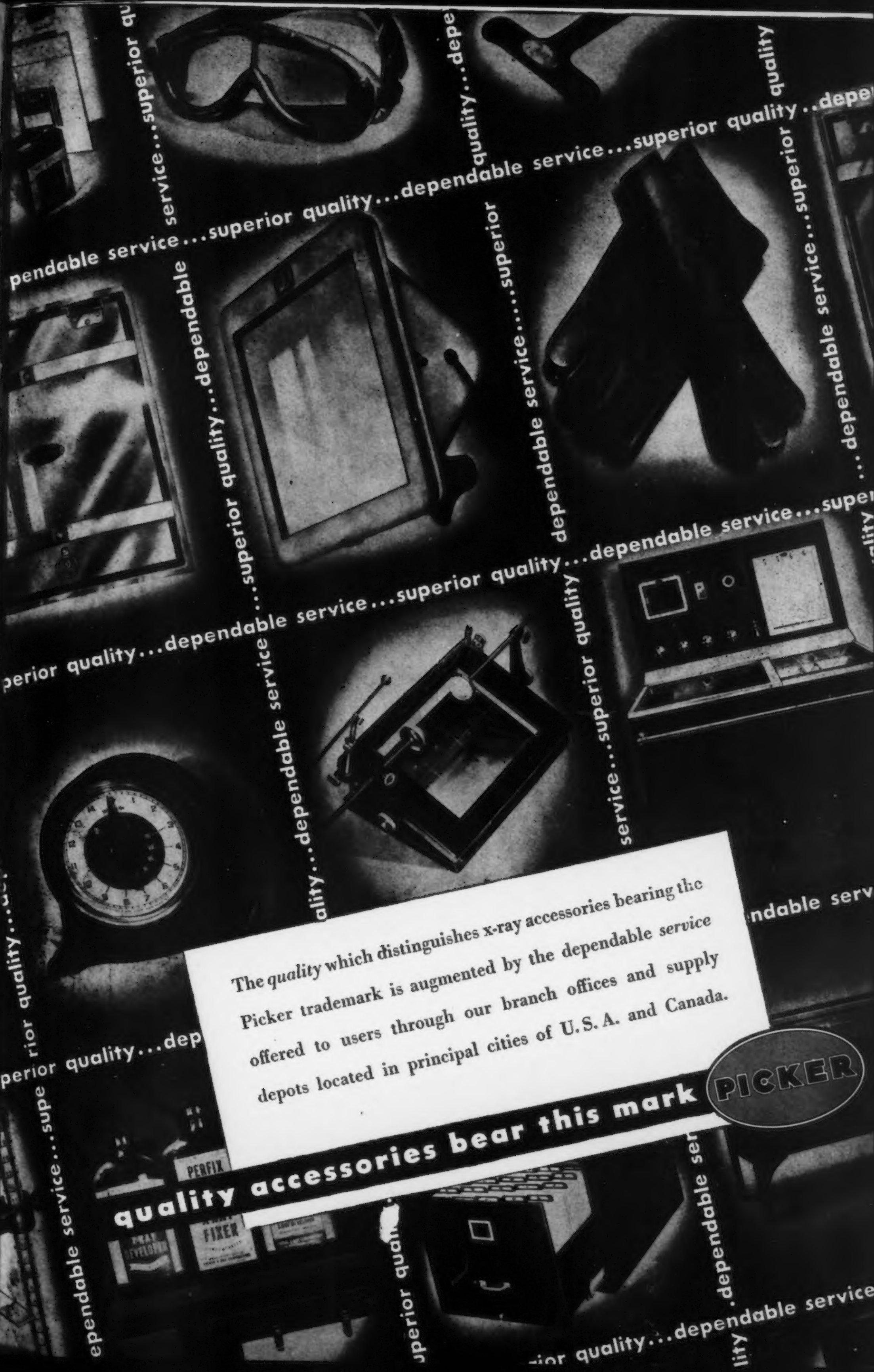
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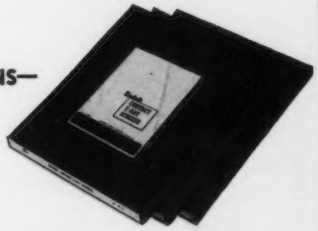

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